THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES. [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA. [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1055. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Passage of Mr. Mallory's Bill in the Senate.

PRIVATE BILL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Expedition in Search of Dr. Kane.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

Commander ANDREW H. FOOTE probably will command the Arctic Expedition in search of Dr. KANE.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

Mr. BADGER gave notice that on Monday next he should propose to repeal so much of the [illegible] Section of the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States as authorizes the taking of depositions without notice.

The bill from Mr. SEWARD, of the Committee on Commerce, admitting the Russian-built ship *Aine* to a register under the name of *St. Andrew*, was passed.

Mr. MALLORY's bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs was taken up and passed. This bill proposes to place those on the reserved list who are out of the line of promotion, and upon leave of absence, and to pay these Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants, who are incapable of service.

The reserved list pays as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The House passed the bill for the relief of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., remitting the duties on the goods [illegible]

After being in Committee on private bills, thirty-six bills were favorably reported to the House, but not finally acted on.

No quorum being present, the House adjourned.

Death of Ex-Mayor Maury—Supreme Court of the United States—Subscription for S. M. Booth.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

Ex-Mayor MAURY died at 1 o'clock this afternoon. His loss will be universally regretted by the whole community. He was wealthy and benevolent, and during the time that he filled the office of Mayor, it is said he distributed more than double the amount of his salary in various acts of charity. He was President of the Bank of the Metropolis.

In the Supreme Court, CHARLES A. DAVISON, of York, La., and LUTHER DAY, of Ohio, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors in this Court. No. 99, Josiah S. Stafford and wife, appellants, *vs.* the Union Bank of Louisiana; No. 105, Josiah S. Stafford and wife *vs.* the New-Orleans and Canal Banking Company, appeals from the District Court of Texas. On motion of Mr. COXE, these cases were dismissed with costs, by consent of the parties. No. 88, Jane A. Cox, guardian, et al., appellants, *vs.* Charles Mason—Argument continued by Hon. S. P. CHASE for appellee, and concluded by PLATT SMITH for appellants. No. 89, Jas. Rhodes, appellant, *vs.* W. B. Frasier, et als.—Argument commenced by PHILLIPS for appellants and continued by BIRD for appellees.

The Anti-Nebraska Members of Congress have contributed liberally towards the payment of the fine imposed upon S. M. BOOTH, by the United States Circuit Court at Milwaukee, in a case of rescuing a Fugitive Slave. The fine is $1,000.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The majority of the Senate's Committee to whom was referred the bill for the suppression of Intemperance yesterday morning, reported it back to the Senate with a number of amendments. The amendments relate principally to minor particulars, and do not affect the really vital features of the bill. The sections which provide the form of bond to be given by the agents appointed to sell liquors, are stricken out, and provision made that all such bonds shall be in the usual form, without imposing extraordinary conditions.

The section which disqualifies a person engaged in the unlawful traffic of intoxicating liquors from serving as a juror in any case arising from this act, [illegible]

borough or town where the offence shall have been committed, and those other clauses which direct that all forfeitures of fines for violations shall go to the treasury of the township, city, &c., in which they occur.

The minority of the Committee also reported, by a bill, providing for the holding of an election in November next, whereat the sense of the people shall be taken in reference to the law of prohibition. They report no law, leaving that to be made by the next Legislature, should the people decide they want one.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 2.

A fire broke out in the room of Miss MAKEAH, the actress, last evening, at the Galt House, completely destroying two rooms. The damage by fire and water is estimated at $6,000 or $8,000. The *wardrobe of Miss MAKEAH was entirely consumed.*

The weather has moderated, and boats are arriving and departing daily.

Destructive Fire at Gainesville, Ga.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 2.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile.

A destructive fire occurred at Gainsville, Ga., on Tuesday of last week, consuming 16 buildings and 4,000 bales of cotton.

Destruction by Fire of the Court-House at Freehold, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 2.

The Court-House at Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., was burned down this morning. The surrounding buildings escaped, with slight damage.

Accident to a Railroad Conductor.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Friday, Feb. 2.

Mr. WALCOT, Conductor on the Windsor freight train, on the Vermont Central Railroad, was seriously injured this afternoon, his head coming in contact with a wood pile while looking out of the window of the saloon car. It is thought he will recover.

Sinking of a Mississippi Steamer—Probable Loss of Thirty Lives.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The *steamer Eliza sunk a few days since in the* Mississippi at Plum Point Bend, a little below *Memphis. It is feared that about thirty lives were* lost.

Nomination of United States Senator for Wisconsin.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 2.

CHARLES DURKEE, Esq., was nominated on Wednesday as the Republican candidate for United States Senator by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 2.

The Money Market is easier. Stocks are dull. Reading 36¾; Morris Canal 14¾; Long Island Railroad 15¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 43¾; Pennsylvania Fives 87¾.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Nashville* from New-York, arrived here this afternoon.

Weather Reports.

OGDENSBURG, Friday, Feb. 2.

We had a slight fall of snow here to-day. The thermometer stands at 12° above zero. Teams crossed the St. Lawrence River on the ice this morning for the first time.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Feb. 2.

Weather clear and cold. We had a slight fall of snow last night.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Feb. 2.

Fine, clear, cold weather.

CALAIS, Me., Friday, Feb. 2.

Weather cold, with indications of snow.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, Feb. 2.

Cold and clear weather, with a northwest wind.

MONTREAL, Friday, Feb. 2.

Mild and clear. Wind northerly.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Feb. 2.

A clear, pleasant morning. Wind west.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 2—9 A. M.

A very pleasant morning. Thermometer about 20° above zero.

Great Excitement in the Town of Mount Pleasant—A Storehouse of Liquor Destroyed by the Citizens—Females the Principal Rioters.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 31.

In the town of Mount Pleasant, about nine miles from this city, in the northern part of the county, not a drop of liquor has been sold for some time, and nothing has happened to mar the quiet and peace of the village, until Sunday evening last, when it was noised around that the Vankirk House had been rented to a Mr. PATTERSON, of Covington, who expected to sell liquor on the premises. Upon learning that the first load of liquor, &c., was to arrive on Sunday, a crowd of men and women, armed with hatchets, axes, picks, guns, &c., repaired to the Vankirk House, broke open the doors, and searched every room in the hotel for the objectionable article, but failed in finding it. In the meantime, a man named DANL. LABOYTAUX, a barber in Mount Pleasant, arrived in the town with the first load of liquor, coffee, sugar and other groceries, but mostly liquor. The citizens were not aware of its arrival, until the following morning. About 9 o'clock it was announced through the streets; in less than ten minutes over a hundred persons were armed with any and everything that would break open a barrel, cut open demijohns, smash bottles and destroy furniture.

The rioters, about thirty of whom were females, forcibly entered the premises, and commenced their work of destruction. Mr. LABOYTAUX, who had charge of the property, but who was about starting for another load, heard of the attack on his house, and hastened to the scene of riot. As he was entering the door, a female raised an axe over his head, and would have felled him to the ground had he not caught her arm and threw her to one side. He was then caught by persons of both sexes, and beat and dragged through the liquor, which was six inches deep on the floor, back to the door, through which he was ejected into the street. LABOYTAUX, not liking "the hands he had fallen into," made good his escape. The rioters continued their work of destruction until all the liquor, casks and barrels were confiscated. After which cheers upon cheers for the Ohio liquor law were given by the excited people, who returned to their homes, determined to renew their attack if Mr. P., or any other man, brought liquor to their town.

Yesterday Mr. LABOYTAUX obtained warrants in the Police Court for the arrest of the following persons: PATRICK KILLON, BARNEY HALL, BENJ. LITTLE, PETER LABOYTAUX, OLIVER MCCOY, HENRY GORMAN, THOS. EVANS, and about twenty-three of the females, and such other men and women as Mr. LABOYTAUX could point out to the Marshal, who deputized a citizen of Mount Pleasant to make the arrests.

CHOLERA AT ATHENS.—A letter from Rev. Dr. JONAS KING to the New-York *Observer*, under date of Dec. 28, 1854, says: "The cholera seems now to have ceased its ravages, and the people who fled are returning. From the last information I can get, there were swept away by the cholera, in the short space of about one month and a half, in this city, upwards of fifteen hundred persons, probably nearly two thousand, and this, too, notwithstanding about two-thirds of the inhabitants had fled. It has, indeed, been an awful visitation."

THE OPEN SPACE OF SMITHFIELD MARKET.—The new Cattle Market is expected to be opened about the 26th instant, and by the Act of 1851 it is declared that from the time to be fixed by the Secretary of State for opening the new market, Smithfield market is to cease to be a market for the sale of cattle and horses. The question will arise as to what will be done with the open space.

STATE AFFAIRS.

SAMUEL IN BOTH OUR HOUSES.

SENATOR SEWARD.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS FRIENDS AND FOES.

MINOR DIFFICULTIES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

It was SAM in both Houses to-day—SAM pervading the upper and the lower regions—SAM in tribulation, generally, SAM desponding, SAM defiant, SAM indignant.

In the Senate, on the consideration of the bill to permit the late French Minister, M. POUSSIN, to hold real estate, Mr. WHITNEY addressed the Senate at length—taking the Native American view of the question, and generally the most illiberal and enlarged view. His effort was in the main well-tempered and calmly, studiously considerate. The Senate adjourned while the bill was under consideration.

About the only other items of interest in the upper house proceedings, was the introduction by Mr. WHITNEY of the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration be requested to inform the Senate by what authority THOMAS DUNLAP has been and is recognized as a member of their Board, and permitted to take part in its proceedings.

The resolution was on motion laid upon the table.

The Bank Committee reported in opposition to the bill to regulate the redemption of Bank notes. It will be recollected that the bill prohibited the charge of more than one-quarter per cent. discount on the bank bills of the State.

A PERSONAL MATTER GENERALLY.

In the House, the debate on the resolution offered by Mr. PETTY was continued, and, with a single interruption, maintained throughout the session. It was understood that during the recess the opponents of Mr. SEWARD had made general preparation to take the floor this morning, for the purpose of annihilating as well Mr. SEWARD as those who had dared to speak in his defence, and to declare their determination to give him their support for the office of United States Senator. If the general understanding was correct, the effort was abortive, and had better have remained unmade. It was a disastrous failure, for the attacks never rose to the dignity of a single charge. They had drilled and reviewed, marched and counter-marched, and had wheeled into line with an enormous array of artillery—but they had come into the struggle with blank cartridges, and they filled with powder in which there was a large portion of Hindoo saltpetre and a small portion of native charcoal. They would not attempt to show aught against the life, the character, the writings or the speeches of Mr. SEWARD—but when it came to imputing motives they could utter volumes. Of course, the friends of the Senator found little difficulty in crushing arguments that had no foundation but vague suspicions—and in so doing they appealed boldly and frequently to the records of the man's life—examining fully and fearlessly all that could be found, and not shrinking one moment from the fullest examination of the volumes of his speeches and writings.

The debate is to be continued to-morrow morning, the consideration of the resolution being the special order immediately after the reading of the journal.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

One of the representatives from Erie County is in tribulation. Coming from the home of "dear FILLMORE," he naturally feels desirous of advancing the political interests of Erie's favorite, by adoption. Among the votes cast in the Whig caucus last evening, was one for MILLARD FILLMORE. That ballot was duly deposited by the representative from Erie, for it was duly endorsed, like a draft payable to order. Doubtless he felt a gratification in showing his loyalty to the great Unionsaver, and though he had not made a very strong show in the caucus, he could draw consolation from the fact that if there was any change in the opinions of members charged with the duty of electing a United States Senator, his candidate must be benefited by that change. But how fleeting are human hopes—and how easily thwarted. The member slept last night—he must have slept soundly after voting for his friend, but this morning he awakes to find that though he is in the throne, there is a power behind the throne, and that power does not agree with the throne, manifested in the following resolves duly passed and in form transmitted by mail:

ROOMS OF COUNCIL, No. 177.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1855.

At a meeting of this Council, held this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our Representative in the State Legislature be and is hereby instructed to use his utmost endeavors to secure the election of a good and true member of our Order to the United States, and at all hazards to defeat the reëlection of the present incumbent.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted *to the Representative of this Assembly District,* signed by the President and Secretary of this Committee.

G. A. SCROGGS, President of C. No. 177.

J. M. KENDALL, Secretary.

An active inquiry has satisfied the gentleman from Erie that "Dear FILLMORE" is not "a member of our Order," and that if he votes for that gentleman, he will have to do so in violation of the above instructions. You can imagine—if your imagination is a vivid one—with what reluctance the instructed sacrifices his personal preferences, and abandons his devoted friend. There is a Committee on Grievances—cannot they do something for the gentleman from Erie?

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

While the House was engaged in the consideration of the resolution relating to the selection of a United States Senator, Mr. ABIJAH G. WILLIAMS, of the City of New-York, rose to "a question of privilege"—a question that is always in order—so the gentleman proceeded to state his grievance, reading from the letter of the Albany correspondent of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES the following paragraph, which appeared in that paper on Thursday morning:

So much for the contested election; but yet not all. In the course of the debate it was stated that ABIJAH G. WILLIAMS, of New-York, DAVID O'KEEFE, of New-York, and AMBROSE STEVENS, of Genesee, all three members of the House, had appeared before the Committee in the capacity of counsel, and these conducted the case on the part of Mr. SELDEN. The announcement of this fact caused a shudder among the honest, intelligent and high-toned members of the House; but when one of those who had so far forgotten the proprieties of his position, boldly attempted to justify the course he had pursued, there was more than a shudder. "Where ends the duty of the counsel, and where commences the impartiality of the judge?" asked the gentleman from Cayuga, Mr. WOODEN, and the people will echo the question, and they will be puzzled to discover the dimly defined line that divides the two individuals. In the House of last year there was one who thus descended from the bench to plead in the forum, but he was content to jingle the price of his labors in his pockets, and made no boast of his calling. When I looked over the present assembly as I heard the Committee on Privileges and Elections announced, I wondered if there was one in all that range of seats that would follow that horrible precedent of last year—and I could not mark one, to my own satisfaction. The result proves me to be but an indifferent judge of faces.

In conjunction, Mr. WILLIAMS said, that in making this publication "J. B. S." had done him gross injustice and inflicted a great wrong, through him, upon the thirty thousand constituents he had the honor to represent. That he had received no pay for the services he had rendered Mr. SELDEN, and did not expect to do so. Further, that Mr. SWAIN had been governed in thus questioning his conduct by the fact that he (Mr. WILLIAMS) was opposed to the election of Mr. SEWARD, while the correspondent of the TIMES was in favor of that election. That unless Mr. SWAIN, in due season, made full retraction of the statements embodied in the paragraph read, he should feel under obligations to introduce a resolution expelling him from a seat as a correspondent upon that floor. These are not the exact words, but they make the substance of the remarks of the gentleman.

Followed, in succession, Mr. O'KEEFE, who had only to say that he was justified by precedent in acting as counsel for the contestant, and that he also had worked without pay.

To this Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS added somewhat. I had the Clerk's desk between myself and Mr. S., and I heard but indistinctly the remarks he made; but I understood him to declare that he had rendered counsel's service to Mr. SELDEN without hope or expectation of reward.

There are three bodies, but one soul—they may all be answered by answering one. It is fitting that I should address in reply the one most aggrieved, Mr. ABIJAH G. WILLIAMS, and in so doing I mean no disrespect to his associate counsel and jurors, Messrs. DAVID O'KEEFE and AMBROSE STEVENS.

This morning, while the preliminary proceedings were taking place in the House, I was accosted by a gentleman, who stated that his name was WILLIAMS; I was duly gratified at meeting Mr. WILLIAMS, and anxiously waited to hear what might be the object of his introduction. Not long to wait for that—Mr. WILLIAMS tersely complained of the paragraph he afterwards read, and demanded that the language used should be retracted. It did not take many words to reply to such a demand, and I could only say—"That if there were any errors of facts in the paragraph which Mr. WILLIAMS desired to correct, I should be happy to afford him an opportunity for so doing, but that under no possible circumstances—while the facts remained as stated—could I be induced to retract any syllable of the deductions or inferences I had drawn from those facts; that they were the expression of very calm deliberate opinions, and would be inflexibly adhered to." The interview closed after a repetition of the demand, and a repetition of the refusal, and nothing more was said until Mr. WILLIAMS broke ground in open session of the House. Let me follow up that lead.

I deny that I did Mr. WILLIAMS intentionally the slightest injustice. I am confident that I made no error in stating facts. I freely offered to publish any correction he might have to make. But he had none to offer, and if the facts thus substantiated bear heavily upon him, he can thank himself alone for the pressure.

Mr. WILLIAMS, I did no injustice to your constituents. That respectable body of my fellow-citizens sent you to Albany to represent them on the floor of the Assembly. They did not select you to be the counsel of those parties claims before the Committees of that Assembly. They expected you to be the impartial juror, acting without prejudice upon such propositions as might be laid before you in your capacity of representative—to hear causes, not to plead them, and if you have deviated from the line of duty, I submit that it is yourself and not the correspondent of the TIMES that has done injustice to the 30,000 constituents who reposed in you their confidence.

Time presses, and I may fully answer the remaining charges made, but I have time to assure Mr. WILLIAMS that the correspondent of the TIMES has too high a sense of the duty he is expected to perform, to retract or palliate one sentence of the condemnation he had to bestow upon the practice in which the gentleman indulged and the precedent he plead in extenuation.

Members of the Legislature may shrink from the performance of the duty they owe to their country; they may yield up their consciences to the keeping of irresponsible Committees; they may follow the behests and yield allegiance to secret Councils, banded together for the destruction of individuals and of principles; they may be frightened by threats of expulsion from their Council chambers; such examples will not be followed by me—such threats will have no force. There is not in the Assembly chamber so much attraction that could tempt me to retain a place therein, where I lost the privilege of expressing my honest convictions. Is Mr. WILLIAMS answered and in due season?

J. B. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Open Session of the Police Commissioners—Trials of Policemen.

Yesterday afternoon, the Board of Police Commissioners held an open session in the ante-room of the Mayor's office, for the trial of policemen, against whom charges of various kinds had been preferred. The first charge of "neglect of duty" was pending against Captain HALPIN, of the First Ward Police. The first witness stated that he was not summoned to attend.

Judge STUART asked the witness how many others there were that knew anything about the matter.

The witness answered by saying—"There were over twenty, besides himself."

Captain Halpin—I should like the trial to proceed now, for the charges are all Greek to me.

The Mayor replied that the Captain should have a fair trial.

The trial was then postponed until Friday next.

Policeman Coote, of the Sixth Ward, was arraigned, charged with being intoxicated while in the Station-house. The affidavits of Captain Dowling and others were read by the Clerk, Col. Ming.

Mr. Spencer requested permission to cross-examine Captain Dowling, and it was granted.

The witness said: Coote remarked to me, "I'll give it to you, to-morrow;" I asked him to make out his report, and he wanted to know if the others had been ordered to do so; Coote then disobeyed and went to bed; I awoke him and told him he was wanted at the Chief's office; he went down, and I also went there.

To the Recorder—When he spoke his language was thick; and I remarked to Lieut. Ferity, "That man is in liquor."

Several witnesses were called for the defence, and the Commissioners reserved their decision.

The next case called by Recorder Smith was that of the charges pending against *Policeman Louis* Baker, for being concerned in the late fracas with Tom Hyer. It seems the trial of this officer was positively set down for Monday, but the defendant did not answer—and the Mayor said: I am told that Mr. Baker has either resigned or is preparing to do so, in consequence of these charges preferred against him, and then moved to postpone the case until Friday next, which was carried.

The Commissioners went into secret session and shortly after rendered the following decision:

Richard Coote, of the Sixth Ward Police, is hereby suspended for three months on *half pay*, subject to duty, and to be dismissed from the service on a repetition of either disobedience of orders or insolence to superior officers, or guilty of being again intoxicated.

The Board adjourned until Thursday next for trials.

Supposed Murder.

A colored man, named WM. ADOLPHUS BLANCAKE, was found dead yesterday in the rear of No. 25 Thomas-street, and is supposed to have been murdered. The body was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-House.

Dead Child.

A dead female infant was found by one of the Sixteenth Ward Police, while on his beat at an early hour this morning. It was taken to the station-house, where it now is, awaiting recognition.

Hard Times.

A sure sign of hard times occurred yesterday, for, among a lot of fancy goods disposed of at auction were a couple of gray squirrels, which brought *only five dollars and a quarter each.*

The Mayor and the Marquis.

The Marquis DE TALLIACARNE (Sardinian Minister,) had a long interview with the Mayor on Thursday, which resulted satisfactorily to both parties. It has been agreed upon that the *Des Geneys* shall come to anchor off Quarantine, at Staten Island, and remain there, without coming up to the City, until proper inquiries shall have been instituted by the Mayor, and the character of the emigrants on board be ascertained. Between the Mayor and the Sardinian Minister the most friendly relations exist on this subject—the Marquis having come from Washington to confer with the Mayor, and to assure him that nothing should be done contrary to his wishes and the interest of the people of this City in the premises.

☞ The Mayor is resolved to give us quiet Sabbaths. This desideratum he will secure, if not by law, by example. The barbers have it in contemplation, at the solicitation of the Mayor, to close their shops on Sundays. This they do, although influenced by no other law than public opinion,—which is sustaining our Chief Magistrate in his laudable efforts.

☞ The Mayor has had a number of complaints made to him in regard to dog-fighting at several public houses in this City, but on investigation he finds that there is no law on the statute books to reach the offenders.

☞ Yesterday morning Capt. NORRIS arrested Madame HENRY upon a charge of violating the laws by telling fortunes in Broome-st.

☞ We call attention to the notice of the meeting of the Everett Club.

☞ A slight fall of snow whitened the streets last evening. Nothing serious.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Brooklyn Soup-house Association has made its weekly report. The number of families supplied by last report, 850; added since, 183—total, 1,033; in all, supplying 4,648 adults and children.

Write it out in English.

"A notice, therefore, in English is no notice to a Frenchman ignorant of our language. The notice was not posted for the protection of the guest, because the shield of the law has for many generations been thrown around him, guarding by iron rules his property, but for the protection of the host, and care should be taken by him that the contents of the notice should be fully understood by every traveler whom he accommodates. Indeed, it is a matter of great surprise that in this City, the great receiving reservoir of the traveling public in the New World, the proprietors of our spacious hotels are not more careful in this respect, and do not print their notices in the various languages, and in such clear and explicit terms, unmixed with any extraneous matters, as to be easily comprehended."—*Judge Philips, in La Bedoyere vs. St. Nicholas Hotel—reported in the Daily Times, Jan. 30.*

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

These just remarks suggest a thought of minor importance, perhaps, but nevertheless quite considerable in itself. I allude to the *snobbish* custom, at our great hotels, of printing a part of the *Bill of Fare in French! The restaurants very* properly give you a translation of the names of their *Kickshaws*. Why do not the hotels do the same? Only look at the puzzled faces of many of the guests at the dinner table, trying in vain to discover what *bonne bouche is*, hidden under the outlandish catalogue of "Potages" and "*Entrées*." If, perchance, one here and there thinks that he detects his favorite oyster-pie or mutton chop, it is ten to one he fails to get it, either through his own doubts, or the stupidity of the Hibernian or African who waits upon his "mess."

It may have been a trifle hypercritical in the English Jack Tar, who stigmatized the "cursed French fools" at Boulogne for calling a cabbage a *shoe*, (*chou*,) but I am sure it ought to be called cabbage in New-York or Philadelphia, whatever *necessity* there may be for adding *chou* and *kohl* for the Frenchman and the German. Do keep it before the publicans, Messrs. Editors, that the bulk of their guests talk *English* only, and while they import French cooks and French dishes, let us not be obliged to pay one, two and three dollars a day for *dumb show* on the board, as well as for the glitter of parlor and bedroom.

I am heartily vexed at the persistent affectation, which disguises our food so effectually that we are left in blessed ignorance, not only of its compounds, but its very nomenclature. It is all very well for the Doctor to write his prescription in an unknown tongue—we take the dose, *nolens volens*—but it is too bad to compel a hungry Christian to eat what he doesn't prefer, or to rise from the board unsatisfied, notwithstanding his favorite dish may have been staring at him all the time—but under a mask. Do pray, Messrs. Editors, advocate needed reform.

RUSTICUS.

A Train Wrecked on the Prairies—350 Passengers in Peril.

From the Chicago Journal, Jan. 29.

Advices were received late Saturday evening to the effect that the train which left for Springfield early last week, on board of which were the Speaker of the House, the members of the Legislature from this county, and almost a quorum of other members, the *clerks of the two Houses, &c.,* were in imminent peril.

About forty miles from Wilmington, it appears the train came to a *snow drift, about fifteen feet* deep. The locomotive being nearly out of water, the engineer and conductor proceeded to the next station to get a supply, when, on arriving, the tank was found to be frozen, so that the engine could not return, and the passengers—350 in number—were left to pass the night. Being out of fuel, the first onslaught was made upon the emigrant cars, the seats of which answered the purpose. Next the wants of the inner man claimed attention, and an attack was made upon the express car, which very soon fell into the hands of the victors, yielding a substantial share of spoils in the shape of oysters, *en route* for the cuisine of his Excellency Governor MATTESON.

When morning broke, the party found themselves alone upon the deep, but spying a house some four miles distant, an able bodied corps of sappers and miners were dispatched for a little aid and comfort.

The house proved to be the residence of a worthy farmer, who forthwith loaded his teams with fuel and provender, and took off the women and children. A couple of gentlemen took a conveyance across to Morris, twenty miles distant, where they struck the Rock Island train—some few others started on foot for Pontiac, ten miles distant—but a greater share remained at the scene of disaster.

When last heard from, the Speaker of the House, axe in hand, was presiding over a wood-pile—the Chairman of Banks and Incorporations had under consideration a snow-bank 15 feet deep and 20 miles in extent—clearly a bank of "deposit." The Committee on Internal Improvement were dispatched after mince pies and sandwiches, while the lobby, "my Lord Coke" in the Chair, had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Country.

Mr. FARNHAM, on learning of the circumstance, dispatched a locomotive from Joliet, with provisions to the train, but we do not learn whether it reached them or not.

From a Postscript to the same paper.

The storm of last week had been continued, being of the intermittent type, until Saturday evening, when with the snow already about two feet on the level, as a basis, it commenced snowing in earnest, continuing through the night and yesterday, and this morning it would seem the storm-spirit has only just begun its walk.

The depth of snow, if on a level, would be from three to three and a half feet, though the drifts range from fifteen to fifty feet in depth, all through the country, with what results to the railroads we give elsewhere.

A terrible accident took place on Friday last on the Dixon Air line to one of the operatives employed in opening the way through a monster drift. A track layer by the name of PORTER, one of the most active, energetic and efficient men upon the whole line of the road, had volunteered his services to help the train through the snow, and was standing on the side platform of the locomotive when the latter was put in motion. A body of snow striking against him caused his feet to slip from the platform. It was caught by the driving-wheel in such a way as to wrench the leg entirely off at the knee-joint.

The poor man fell backward over the railing of the platform, while his leg, with the boot still upon it, fell upon the track beneath the locomotive. PORTER was taken up and carried as quickly as possible back to Dixon, when the remaining portion of his limb was twice amputated; first, just above the point of severance from the leg, and afterwards still higher up, on account of the bone being shattered. When our informant left Dixon, PORTER was regarded as likely to recover from his awful wound.

MR. LEIGH'S SPEECH ON SENATOR SEWARD.

Delivered in the Assembly Feb. 1, 1855.

The following is the speech delivered by Mr. LEIGH, in the Assembly of the State of New-York, on the 1st of February, while the resolution on the United States Senatorship was under consideration:

Mr. LEIGH said: Mr. SPEAKER—On the [illegible] day of February, this Legislature will be called upon to perform an important duty enjoined upon us by the Constitution, that of electing a United States Senator—an office, next to the President of the United States, the most honorable and important of any within the gift of a free people, if not the most dignified position of any political elective office in the civilized world.

From my boyhood, the name of an American Senator has at once carried me back in imagination to Rome, her seven hills, her Senate Chamber and her Senators—to her CICERO, BRUTUS, CÆSAR and the SCIPIOS; to their eloquence and their edicts that made thrones and kingdoms shake, and brought to their feet the haughty kings and princes of every nation in the known world.

It is true that the American Senate is not governed by those principles, or rather want of principles, that influenced the Roman. Theirs was sanguinary; ours mild; theirs were for war and blood; ours for peace and commerce; theirs a mission that awed into fear and subjection the nations of the earth; ours of protection and good-will to man. They were backed and encouraged by the spirit of the age—a heathenism, with just enough refinement to give solidity, concentration and energy to a power that overturned governments, slew millions, and turned God's beautiful earth into fields of desolation and blood. There followed in their train broken hearts, ruined fortunes and ravished females. They sacked cities, destroyed their inhabitants; in short, they were the greatest [illegible] of ruin the world had ever seen.

But our Senators, within the limits the Constitution has thrown around them, have the same, yea, an increase of power over the Romans. It is also backed by the spirit of our age; an age that is struggling fearfully with the heathenism and barbarism of the past, that still lingers like the last columns of a retreating foe, or the last wild beast that is forced unwillingly from his lair and den to seek a refuge, in the gloom and density of the unlimited forest, from the onward march of civilization. An age that is illumined with the glorious light of Christianity, that seeks for the freedom, social distinction, education and happiness of our race.

In this august and venerable body, the Senate of the United States, the Empire State of New-York, with her three millions of inhabitants, is entitled to send but two Representatives; and the suffrages of these three millions are entrusted to us—in the election of Senator, by law, to the *Legislature.*

Sir, it is my duty to look around among the statesmen of New-York, and inquire which among them is a man, and, when I say a man, I speak of a character the highest and most sublime within the range of human vision. It is said of a philosopher of old, whilst contemplating this high character, his ideal of human perfection was such, and his anxiety to see the noble being so great, that, lighting his brilliant torch at midday, he ran out in the market-place searching for a MAN, inquiring of all he met, "can you show me a MAN?" And though he was in the most enlightened city of Greece, and had the light of the sun and the [illegible], he gave up the search, returning to his study, saying, "Alas! alas! I cannot find a MAN."

If there is a position in the gift of a free people that should be filled, not with a mere partisan—a wire-puller—an intriguer—but by a MAN, it is the honorable office of United States Senator.

I believe, Sir, the great State of New-York is more fortunate than ancient Greece. We have many men among us, in intellectual, moral and benevolent qualities—in love of country and their race—in all the noble attributes that make up the perfection of humanity.

Sir, let us look around us and among them to find one that can [illegible] of New-York.

The Senator we choose will hold his seat for six years, unless it is vacated by death or resignation. In that time, what important questions may come before that body, no one living can foresee. The questions of peace and war, foreign and domestic; of Liberty and Slavery; of the dissolution or perpetuity of the Union; of reviving anew that horrid trade, the foreign slave trade, and a thousand other questions of vital importance to our own State. The whole country and the world may come before them; and the gentleman we elect will be entrusted with the tremendous responsibility of holding at his disposal in the Senate Chamber the suffrages of one-half the State of New-York.

Sir, I tremble at the responsibility my constituents have entrusted to me; but I shall discharge each duty with a solemn conviction that to a higher tribunal than man I must give an account, and in accordance with my oath of office, perform each duty to the best of my ability and judgment.

I hope I shall not be charged with egotism in alluding to myself, so far only as to show my freedom to act on this question according to my own judgment.

Sir, my situation in this House is such that I am at liberty to follow, untrammeled, my own judgment. I was nominated and elected by the friends of temperance in my district, having in opposition to me a Whig pledged, if elected, to vote for WM. H. SEWARD. On the other hand, I had an opponent known as a Know-Nothing, pledged, if elected, to vote against him. The Democrats ran two candidates. And thus the politicians have left me to follow out my own convictions of duty—none to call me to an account, and none to say, Why doest thou thus?

In one sense I stand in an unenviable position—no party to lean upon, with a host of personal friends, but with few political ones, to confide in. But in an important sense I occupy a proud position—that of independence of party leaders and party dictation. Indeed, such is my constitution that I could stand no where else. I would despise myself if I had to purchase office or place at the expense of my independence. No one entertains a higher opinion of the people, or is more anxious of carrying out their wishes, or more desirous of their good opinion, than myself; but if they entrust me to legislate for them, I must be left to my own untrammeled judgment. Indeed, it is my conviction that I shall be carrying out their wishes best by open candor and honest independence.

In casting my vote for United States Senator, I shall not ask to which of the various political parties he belongs, but confine myself to the more important questions—First, Is he honest? Second, Is he capable? Third, Will he be faithful to the Constitution and the interests of the State? If on examination I find him to be dishonest, or incapable, nothing could induce me to vote for him. If he unites these sterling qualities—then is faithful to the Constitution and State—if all these questions are answered in the affirmative, then I ask, Which of the candidates is most highly endowed with these qualities, and is most likely to be elected?

Again, Sir, I hold it to be a duty to use my influence that the State of New-York be represented in the Senate of the United States; and if WILLIAM H. SEWARD is not elected no other person can be this session.

There is another reason that weighs on my mind with great force. If the election of United States Senator is disposed of at this time, it will relieve the next Legislature from the agitation of a question that might seriously endanger the permanency of that wise and humane law which is considered to be the most important measure of this session.

There are many gentlemen I could vote for, could whose election the State and the Nation would rejoice; but there is no possibility of their being elected. I am, therefore, led to inquire, has WILLIAM H. SEWARD shown himself to have the requisites of a Senator—honesty, capability and faithfulness to the interests of the State and the Constitution?

A rule that has always governed me in judging of the character of men is to believe them right until they are, upon testimony, convicted of wrong; and with regard to our public men, I am convinced that public rumor is often a public liar, and such testimony on no account should be taken. But to obtain correct information, the unprejudiced should look to their writings, their letters, speeches and votes. These I have examined with some diligence, and have come to the conclusion, that there breathes throughout the works of WILLIAM H. SEWARD a spirit of candor and truth that does honor to his head and heart and his character as a statesman.

As to his capability of filling the seat he now occupies, I shall spend no time in arguing. I speak the sentiments of friends and foes when I say, [illegible]

he is not capable, then there is no one in that di[illegible].

The final question I come to consider is, whether he has shown himself faithful to the Constitution and true to the interests of the State, or, in other words, is he a true and faithful friend of his country?

It is not important for me to know whether in all minor things he thinks as I do. I care not whether his theological tenets do or do not agree with mine. But I have a right to ask, before I give my vote, whether his principles or habits lead him into indulgences that are hurtful to himself or his neighbor. On this, I am happy to say, I am entirely satisfied. If I mistake not, you will find in him no drunken brawler, disgracing himself and the State he represents; nor a gambler, fleecing his victim; nor debauchee, polluting the domestic hearth or ruining innocence; nor a duelist, governed by false principles of honor, blowing out the brains of his foe to avenge an imaginary or intended insult; but in his private life he is the faithful husband and constant friend. In these important matters, he will represent the moral and religious portion of the State. Would to God that every member of Congress were as pure in their lives as WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

But he is accused of recommending the education of Catholic children in that religion, and teaching them in a foreign tongue; and of endeavoring to break up our Common School system. If this accusation is true, he could not receive my vote. For him to be in favor of the destruction or perversion of the public school funds, is to labor or to give his consent for the destruction of our best institution—the Common School—a system that is the glory of our State. No, Sir; a statesman that would recommend this should not only not have a seat in the Senate of the United States, but should not be allowed a seat anywhere in our State. From my heart I say with the poet:

> Woodman, spare that tree!
> Touch not a single bough;
> In Youth it sheltered me,
> And I'll protect it now.

I have sought diligently in his writings to find such recommendations, but I have sought in vain. In his works, (vol. 2, page 215,) I find a passage in his annual message, in the year 1840, which may have given rise to the charge. With the permission of the House, I will read it. After alluding to our well endowed public schools and excellent libraries, he says:

The children of foreigners, found in great numbers in our populous cities and towns, and in the vicinity of our public works, are too often deprived of the advantages of our system of public education, in consequence of prejudices arising from difference of language or religion.

It ought never to be forgotten that the public welfare is as deeply concerned in their education as in that of our own children. I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend the establishment of schools in which they may be instructed by teachers speaking the same language with themselves and professing the same faith. There would be no inequality in such a measure, since it happens, from the force of circumstances, if not from choice, that the responsibilities of education are in most cases confided by us to native citizens; and occasions seldom offer for a trial of our magnanimity, by committing that trust to persons differing from ourselves in language or religion. Since we have opened our country and all its fullness to the oppressed of every nation, we should evince wisdom equal to such generosity, by qualifying their children for the high responsibilities of citizenship.

In the next year, in his annual message to the Legislature, (vol. 2, page 290,) he says:

Not personally concerned about such misapprehensions as have arisen, but desirous to remove every obstacle to the accomplishment of so important an object, [illegible] I very freely declare that I seek the education of those whom I have brought before you, not to perpetuate any prejudices or distinctions which deprive them of instruction, but in disregard of all such distinctions and prejudices, I solicit their education, less from sympathy than because the welfare of the State demands it, and cannot dispense with it. As native citizens they are born to the right of suffrage. I ask that they may at least be taught to read and write; and in asking this, I require no more for them than I have diligently endeavored to secure to the inmates of our Penitentiaries, who have forfeited that inestimable franchise by crime, and also to an unfortunate race, which, having been plunged by us into degradation and ignorance, has been excluded from the franchise by an arbitrary property qualification incongruous with all our institutions. I have not recommended, nor do I seek the education of any class in foreign languages, or in particular creeds or faiths, but fully believing, with the author of the Declaration of Independence, that even error may be safely tolerated where reason is left free to combat it, and therefore, indulging no apprehensions from the influence of any language or creed among an enlightened people, I desire the education of the entire rising generation in all the elements of knowledge we possess, and in that tongue which is the universal language of our countrymen. To me the most interesting of all our republican institutions is the Common School. I seek not to change, in any manner, its peaceful and salutary constitution [illegible] all their children [illegible] in society and virtue, leaving matters of conscience where according to the principles of civil and religious liberty established by our Constitution and laws, they rightfully belong.

I shall make no comments on the above. Let his friends and his enemies read his own words and profit by his reflections.

Sir, it does not come under the line of remarks I have laid down for myself to discuss whether it was wise in a statesman to advise the Legislature to pursue this course to insure the education of the thousands who would otherwise be brought up in ignorance and become dangerous members of the body politic; but I do say, that if it were a fault, justice and candor will lead the unprejudiced to say, as was said by GOLDSMITH of the faithful village pastor:

> Pleased with his guests the good man learned to glow,
> And quite forgot their vices in their woe;
> Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
> His pity gave, ere charity began.
> Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
> And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.

He is represented as being opposed to the promulgation of the Bible, and its being read in our public schools.

I will here give my deliberate opinion that the statesman that could recommend such a course is no friend of our State. I look upon the Bible as the bulwark of freedom, the chief corner-stone in our social and political fabric; without its sacred teachings our Republic would run riot in licentiousness and anarchy, and from thence in hot haste to despotism. Without the Bible the fires would go out on our altars; the lights of science would burn dim, if not become entirely extinguished; the school-house would decay; our ships would rot in our harbors, for commerce can flourish nowhere where the justice and truth of the Bible is not maintained.

The King of Israel, whose wisdom and valor raised the ten tribes to the dignity of a nation powerful and respected, says, "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." Is there a wretch in human form that would break that lamp that the State has put in our Common Schools, and prevent its light from shining about the path of the rising generation? Sir, the Bible is a

> Most wondrous book; bright candle of the Lord;
> Star of eternity; the only star
> By which the bark of man could navigate
> The sea of life and gain the coast of bliss
> Securely.

Did you see the old man die? 'Twas an instructive and solemn sight, when his glassy eyes gave evidence that the windows of his soul were shut. Clasping his Bible with his emaciated fingers, in feeble accents, said—"This blessed book has been the guide of my youth, my instructor in riper years, and my comforter until now; and even here it assures me, though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, I shall fear no evil, for Thy rod and Thy staff shall comfort me." Then feeling for his child, he says—"I have no worldly goods to leave thee, my son, but I bequeath what is of more value than houses and lands—thy father's Bible." The good man leaned upon the bosom of his son, gave up the ghost, and fell asleep in Jesus. Where is the man that will rob this youth of his sire's Bible? Sir, we will not give up the Bible. Let this right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth when I forget to plead for the Bible.

But is the charge true that he is opposed to the Bible? We will call up a witness that his enemies will not impeach in this connection—his own words. At the Sunday School Celebration on Staten Island, on the 4th of July, 1839, he said:

Sunday schools and Common Schools are the great leveling institutions of the age. I wish you, fellow-citizens, God-speed in your benevolent and patriotic labors. Seldom does it happen to any citizen to render to his country any service more lasting, or more effectual, than that which is accomplished by the teachers of such schools as these.

Again, at the Anniversary of the American Bible Society, in the same year, he seconded a resolution to commence a second supply of the United States with the Bible, remarking:

I know not how long a Republican Government can flourish among a great people who have not the Bible. The experiment has never been tried. But this I do know: that the existing Government of this country never could have had existence but for the Bible. And further, I do in my conscience believe that if at every decade of years a copy of the Bible could be found in every family of the land, its Republican institutions would be perpetual.

Does this look like opposition to the Bible? Why, Sir, he speaks, as strongly as language can convey his ideas, that he desires the Bible be in the hands of every one in the whole country, declaring his belief that if that could be done every ten years our Government would be imperishable. There is not one word that I can find, in all his writings, indicating that he has left the God of his father and the teaching of his youth. But there breathes through his works a reverence for the Bible that does honor to the Statesman.

The next most serious charge against him is, that instead of making politics overrule religion, he makes the commands of religion of higher authority than those of politics. It is not in the line of remarks laid down for myself, to discuss at this time this higher law doctrine he is charged with. I will not here offer an opinion whether the three Hebrew children did right in refusing to bow down to the image of the proud King of Babylon, nor whether Daniel was wise in refusing to obey an unjust law, but I ask gentlemen to note what this man did say. I will read the obnoxious sentence:

The Constitution regulates our stewardship. The Constitution devotes the domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare, and to liberty. *But there is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain and devotes it to the same noble purposes.*

The territory is a part, no *inconsiderable part* of the common heritage of mankind, bestowed upon them by the Creator of the Universe. We are his stewards, and must so discharge our trust as to secure, in the highest attainable degree, their happiness.

For this reiteration of the opinion of the Apostle—"we ought to obey God rather than man,"—every conceivable epithet and abuse has been heaped upon him.

He has never in the whole course of his life been found on the side opposed to humanity. While he was Governor, he recommended the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the melioration of prisoners, the increase of public charities, the extension of schools, the removal of feudal tenures, the construction of works of internal improvement, the simplification of forms and reductions of fees in courts of law. While he was practicing his profession afterwards, he acted upon the same principle in contesting in the Supreme Court of the United States the surrender of fugitive Slaves by Ohio; and in defending without reward the helpless idiot FREEMAN on his trial for murder. If he has erred it has been on the side of Philanthropy, not of Tyranny.

His first speech in the Senate was for a courteous reception of Father MATHEW, when he came there on his temperance mission, and his last for granting bounty land to the infirm and crippled soldiers of American wars.

But above all, he has advocated freedom through good and evil report. He refused to return to Virginia three men demanded by the Governor of that State on the charge of having "stolen a slave;" and maintained a long and successful controversy, denying that there was such a crime, either by the laws of New-York, or of the Union, or of Nations—none of them acknowledging that man can be man's property. He met in the same way a demand from the Governor of Georgia for the surrender of a colored woman, because she had "stolen" the clothes on her back, which, as she was a slave, "belonging to her master." So he acted also on another similar case from Louisiana. He recommended and procured the passage of the law by which the Slaves of JONATHAN LEMMON were liberated, and that by which SOLOMAN NORTHROP has lately obtained his deliverance. He advocated the application of a proviso of freedom to Texas; supported the unconditional admission of California, and Emancipation in the District of Columbia; opposed Compromises, the Slave act, and the Nebraska bill. His opinion and his vote have never been wanting, nor ever varied in consistency the breadth of a hair, from the principle that "all men are created with equal rights."

Yet he never carries opposition to Slavery to the extreme of counseling violence or sedition. His fair-reported speech (1825) was in favor of preserving the then threatened Union. His arguments on the Territorial questions all point to the Union as the surest means of attaining liberty, and liberty as the surest means of preserving the Union. His position is thus stated in his speech on the Compromise in 1850—(Works, page 109, vol 1):

It is time, high time, that panics about the Union should cease; that it should be known and felt that the Constitution, and the Union, within the limits of human security, are safe, firm and perpetual. Settle what you can settle; confide in that old arbiter, Time, for his favoring aid in settling for the future what belongs to the future, and you will hereafter be relieved of two classes of patriots whose labors can well be spared—those who menace the dissolution, either to abolish Slavery, or to prevent emancipation, and those also who surrender principle or sound policy to clamors so idle.

There is a way, and one way only, to put them at rest. Let us go back to the ground where our forefathers stood. While we leave Slavery to the care of the States where it exists, let us inflexibly direct the policy of the Federal Government to circumscribe its limits, and favor its ultimate extinguishment, &c., &c.

He has the courage needed in Washington. In a place where other and mighty men have cowered before the enemies of universal liberty, he has stood like the rock in the ocean, upon which the howling winds and rude waves make no impression. He resisted successfully the whole Slavery faction when it claimed its so-called "criminals." He defended freemen in the face of a storm of popular indignation that threatened to mob and hang him. He avowed his determination to have MCLEOD brought to trial, and brought to trial he was, in spite of the opposition of President TYLER, backed by the whole authority of the British Government. He never has yielded to popular clamor or agitation—never in doubtful and dark seasons taken back a word or receded an inch from the doctrines he maintained before. His consistency is unimpeachable. He has never allowed the discourtesy, the threats and misrepresentations that he met on the floor of the Senate to move him from his purpose, or ruffle his temper.

He represents the *State* on that floor—not a party, nor a personal interest. He advocates or opposes measures, not men. He never notices personal attacks, nor makes "personal" or "party" explanations. While firm and uncompromising in argument, he has never uttered a single harsh or even unkind word to any of his fellow members. His opponents acknowledge his bearing throughout to have been courteous and dignified, befitting a gentleman and becoming a Christian.

If the statements I have made be facts, and the portrait I have drawn of WILLIAM H. SEWARD be correct, what reasons can his enemies bring that he should not be reëlected? I can see none, unless it be the silly cant, "He does not belong to our party." Perish party, when it arrays itself against such principles, embodied as they are in the man whom I trust will be reëlected to the Senate of the United States! Shall party triumph over principle?

> "Oh tell it not in Gath;
> Publish it not in the streets of Askelon"—

that the Legislature of the State of New-York has sunk so low!

There are none who would rejoice so heartily in his defeat as the upholders and defenders of Slavery. Were it announced there would be congratulations and rejoicings among the Slaveholders and their apologists, and among the Pro-Slavery members of Congress, Kansas and Nebraska—that virgin soil as yet unpolluted with Slavery—would be mantled in mourning and sorrow. The Northern States, looking to New-York for guidance and example, ready to follow her lead in the principles of Freedom, would be discouraged and disheartened to find her rewarding him who had "borne the burden and heat of the day" with neglect and ingratitude.

That was a wise father who said, "I cannot give my consent to unite in wedlock my daughter to the man who unnecessarily inflicts cruelty on a beast; but I can confide the idol of my heart—her over whose every interest I have watched since infancy—to the man who can render pity and assistance to the wounded dog, or who will turn aside lest his foot should crush a worm."

Sir, it is safe and wise in us to confide the interests of this great State to a man of such exalted patriotism, such sterling integrity, and such full-grown humanity.

I shall, therefore, Mr. Speaker, if I have an opportunity, give my vote and influence for the reëlection of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, as Senator of the United States.

☞ "Christmas and Christmas Eve," writes a *Dresden correspondent of the Literary Gazette*, "are perhaps the most trying days in all the year to the home-sick Englishman, whom chance or any other cause has fixed at this season in Germany. He sits in his solitary room, with its tall spectral stove emitting, it is true, heat enough, but no cheerfulness, and thinks of the bright and happy faces at home, the roaring fire, the huge sirloin of smoking beef, and the plum-pudding, with its mysterious blue flames. If he goes out into the streets, he is not *much better off; he has that dismalest of all* dismal sensations—the feeling of being alone in a crowd; everybody is busy and excited; the German on this occasion seems roused from his usual apathy, and displays an energy and activity apparently incompatible with the eternal cigar which *graces the mouth of at least every third male,* be the same seller or buyer."

THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

KOSSUTH ON PIEDMONT.

From the London Sunday Times.

The Tricks of Secret Diplomacy in and with Piedmont.

The Piedmontese Government has joined the alliance of the Western Powers.

England and L. N. BONAPARTE, with Turkey to boot, despairing of their ability to cope successfully with the Czar, cry out to Sardinia, "Help, Cassius, or we sink!" and lean Cassius steps in, and all is safe.

Turkey is excluded from the conferences, wherein she is bought and sold. Never mind; she will get in a fit of frantic joy about the mighty fact, that Sardinia is pledged to help England and France to—do what? Why, *to open the Bosphorus to the Czar,* "in the interest of European equilibrium!"

A Protector No. 6 in prospect! Three times three for the House of SAVOY!

Odd matters, or merry, as you like. The wonderful in the fact is, that the son of CARLO ALBERTO finds himself in fond embrace with FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria.

Bravo, secret diplomacy! Bravo, juggler! That is, at last, a coup with which I myself, with all the hatred I bear thee, can profess to be well satisfied.

There have been three contending elements of power in Italy—Austria, the brute foreign force; Italy, the nation; and the King of Piedmont (for, after all, he had a party.)

The son of CARLO ALBERTO has turned Austrian. Out of three contending parties, two only remain. He has no party any more—not one man under the canopy of thy blue sky—not one man in thy fair garden, O Italy! Rejoice, poor fettered nightingale! The curse of division has departed from thy bowers; and be thou only *one in spirit,* O Italy! and the rest will come, shall come, must come.

Let the balm of these glad tidings fall gently on thy bleeding heart, MAZZINI, my friend. Let us rejoice, and thank—no, not secret diplomacy: they meant to strike a mortal blow at the aspirations of thy beloved Italy; let us thank Him, who, in the wise dispensations of his paternal providence, made even the worst of the enemies of freedom—Buonapartist, English, Hapsburgian—Secret Diplomacy—an unintentional instrumentality for the realization of our fond hopes.

But it is not from this point of view that the English look at the fact, and yet even their Liberals rejoice. They rejoice not at this uncontemplated result; they rejoice at what secret diplomacy means to have achieved.

Let me try to light a modest torch of truth in this dense fog of diplomatic mystifications.

To understand the true bearing of the case, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the political position of the King of Piedmont.

Piedmont, small in territory and small in population, has the additional disadvantage of being inclavated between France and the Italian dominions of Austria. In every conflict between these two Powers, Piedmont is the high road in the line of military operations for both of them, with absolutely no power on her part to maintain a neutral position. Hence, in danger from both, whenever these two Powers had been either at war, or, at least, in antagonism, she was bound to choose between them, and do the biddings of either of them. Whenever these two antagonistic Powers combined for a moment their policy, she could not help obeying their combined command.

It is a cricket play. France and Austria the players, Piedmont the ball. What Monaco is to Piedmont—what the kingdom of the Isle of Man was to England—that is Piedmont to Europe. A domain to the House of Savoy, but a mock-name as a state.

However, the House of Savoy aimed at more than to be mere squires, or tenants at will: they aspired to be real Sovereigns, and not to be merely called Sovereigns. There was only one possibility for this. It was the policy of "*blending their dynastic ambitions with the indomitable aspirations of Italy to national independence.*" Either King of Italy, half of Italy, quarter of Italy, or a squire, a somewhat bigger Monaco, if not an exile. This was the only alternative for the House of Savoy.

There are Republicans in Italy. Their name is legion, for they are many. Besides the men of deep convictions in every part, how could a Roman, a Venetian, or a Genoese be anything but Republican?

However, there is no room in the heart of man for two sentiments of equal strength. One needs must predominate; and hatred of foreign domination is the predominant sentiment in every Italian heart. Be they Monarchists, or be they Republicans, before all and above all, they desire to be an independent nation—to realize the motto, "Italy for the Italians."

Whoever would present them with a fair chance to see this eternal aspiration realized, they might follow him, though he were a King.

The House of SAVOY knew this.

But this longing after national independence implies the necessity of irreconcilable hostility against the foreign intruder, Austria.

The House of SAVOY knew this. It is, therefore, that CARLO ALBERTO recurred to the lustre of the Italian tri-color, to screen his ambition behind it.

Thinking-men know what he meant, and know why he failed; but many a burning heart in Italy saw and recollects nothing but the tricolor—the emblem of Italian independence.

The lustre of that recollection descended from CARLO ALBERTO upon VICTOR EMANUEL, the present kingly Squire of Piedmont. The only imaginable link between him and Italy was his being considered naturally antagonistic and virtually hostile to Austria. This opinion was the best treasure of his house.

That link of antagonism broken, is the tie broken with Italy. It is even more. It is the link broken between the King of Piedmont and his own people.

The Piedmontese and Sardinians are, above all, Italians, heart and soul. Habitude may have made many of them monarchical, but King VICTOR EMANUEL must know, that their monarchism does not so much rest on a principal preference given to monarchical above republican institutions, as rather on the supposition, that, with the resources of an established Government, and especially with a ready army, which, drawn up in the first line, might afford time for the military organization of the popular forces of the Italian nation, the Sardinian dynasty is as well able, as willing, to present them with a more promising chance for driving the Austrians out of Italy, than otherwise might be the case.

This is a fallacy, to be sure. 1847 and '48 have shown it. The Lombards and Venetians were victorious over Austria, as long as they were alone with their unallayed enthusiasm of men who break the fetters of bondage. When they coupled their cause with CARLO ALBERTO, they succumbed together with him. Men fighting for a change of masters are not half equal to the same men fighting for liberty. There is nothing more apt to make a national movement fail than the fact of its being made subservient to ambition.

However this may be, it is a fact that the attachment of the Piedmontese-Sardinian people to their King rested on the supposition that the House of Savoy was determined to identify its own future with the independence of Italy; the more so because they knew that, without independence of foreign *will, freedom and constitution are a mockery,* and they know that Piedmont, such as it is, can never be independent of foreign dictates.

King VICTOR EMANUEL, by abjuring his antagonism against Austria into the hands of Austrian Bonaparte and Austrian England, has given an insult to the Italian *sentiments of his most attached* subjects. This an Italian never can forget, and never will forgive. He has broken the spell of their attachment. He is a lost man with them.

More yet is he a lost man with his Genoese subjects. These *are* Republicans; they never can be *anything but Republicans.* The history of a nation is the character of a nation. It can not be uprooted from the heart by an act of diplomatic infamy, such as the Treaty of 1815 was to Genoa.

Oh, England! England! the word "Genoa" is a lasting stain on thy name. Genoa has been a Republic up to 1797. England's unjustifiable hostility to the great French revolution having transformed the French into conquerors, France conquered Italy, and declared, 1805, Genoa incorporated with France. Genoa surrendered to the English, under Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, 1814. He did not conquer an enemy—he delivered a friend from foreign conquest. Englishmen! have you read the proclamation of your General on entering Genoa, April 26, 1814?

"It being the universal wish of the Genoese nation to return to their ancient form of Republican Government, under which they were enjoying freedom, prosperity and independence; and as it is the leading principle of the allied powers to restore to all their ancient rights and privileges, *the Republic of Genoa is herewith reëstablished.*"

Thus spoke and acted Lord BENTINCK, in the name and honor of England, April 26, 1814; and [illegible] month, only one month later, May 30, [illegible] upon the proposition of England, that by the second secret article of the treaty of Paris, Genoa had been knocked off to the King of Piedmont! A criminal robbery, definitively sanctioned by the Congress of Vienna. In vain did Genoa protest—in vain did it invoke the stipulations of Aix-la-Chapelle, which solemnly guaranteed the independence of the Republic of Genoa. It was done. Oh, it is a shame! Let Englishmen read the crushing speech of Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, in the House of Commons, Feb. 27, 1815. Such is the faith of treaties, and such is secret diplomacy—now again so busy, in just the same line of morality! The curse and execration of mankind on it!

This was the foundation of Genoese allegiance to the King of Piedmont. Who could believe that such an act could have unrooted their Republican sentiments? They are Republicans. The King was a ruler over Genoa on sufferance, and that sufferance rested on the fact of his having blended his ambition with the aspirations of Italy for independence. That spell broken, is every tie broken? He is a lost man. Go to Italy, and see whether you can meet one man there who will hereafter call him anything but a traitor to Italy.

How, then, came he to commit the infinite blunder of cutting with his own hand the artery of his house's life? If he be Italian, he should have shunned the company of Austria more than that of the eternal fiend himself; if he be ambitious, all his hopes lay with going, always and everywhere, in a direction opposite to Austria.

Has he not been forewarned? He was. It is scarcely a few weeks ago that one of the most popular and most honored patriots of Piedmont, in the Chamber of Deputies, solemnly warned the Government carefully to beware of even manifesting sympathies for, still more of entering into any engagement with, parties with whom it would run the risk of finding itself in Austria's company. A general applause of approbation accompanied his words, and the Ministry hastened to claim its share in the patriotic sentiment, assuring pathetically the Assembly that the Government is conscious of its national duties, and always *continues to be on terms of coldness with Austria.*

And the juggler, secret diplomacy, came—and a turn of the hand—and, lo! VICTOR EMANUEL is found in Austrian company! Delicious!

And now there come the anonymous vile abettors of diplomatic hypocrisy, and say, "Oh, no! it is not Austrian company; it is only English and French." Avaunt, fiend! thou wicked grandam of lies! Thy mockery is nonsense. Facts, as they are before the eyes of the world, brand thy lips with the burning mark of imposture, if thou darest utter such a word.

How, then, came the strange fact to pass? The *Times* says: "It is an evidence of independence; the King of Piedmont, acting for himself (Hear! hear!), under no pressure and no compulsion (Hear! hear!), asserts for himself a clear and independent foreign policy." Oho! but that's chattering absolute nonsense! Independence (from whom)? Is it from Austria, or from France? It is these two which weigh on Piedmont, and not Russia; if Russia weighs at all on Piedmont, it is only by Austria and France that she can do so! Why, independence, indeed! but it is the most categorically demonstrative evidence of the most unconditional dependence of the King of Piedmont from the two cricket players, which toss him (the poor beaten ball,) to and fro; a dependence going so far, as to commit a moral and political suicide, by joining the company of Austria at their bidding. And in what case, too. Why, what possible interest can have the poor fellow in your "four points," if it be not that of wishing to see Austria engaged somewhere far off. Independent policy for the son of CARLO ALBERTO, would have been to keep carefully aloof from entangling himself with Austrian company, and then, at the opportune moment, when Austria would have got entangled elsewhere, unfurl the tricolor, and cry, "Out with the Austrian, and hurrah for Italy!"

That would have been independent. But there is precisely the rub. That is the very thing which BONAPARTE and England, who fight for the freedom of Europe, wanted to prevent, *in the interest of Austria.* There you have the explanation of "*independent Turin*" coming to the rescue of "*dependent Paris and London.*"

And the English ministry assures you of its not intending to support Austria against Italy. "And BRUTUS is an honorable man!"—Dear me!

The fact is simply this: L. N. BONAPARTE, faithless to the traditions of *France*, and of his own house in particular, made himself a footstool to the ambition of Austria. He bent his mind on getting Austria, or, at least, on detaching her from Russia, for this war. "*Austria at any price,*" is his motto. It is such a *fine company,* you know. For this purpose he placed himself and England in the hands of Austria (he commands England, of course.) *Que voulez vous? L'Empereur s'est grisé du pouvoir.* (The Emperor got tipsy from power,) says a friend of his, with a sigh. The "young hope" of ABERDEEN answered: "I will act with the strictest regard to contingencies, modified by circumstances, dependent upon probabilities, and interpreted by eventualities (see *Punch*, Dec. 16, a veritable Daniel come to judgment.) In the meanwhile, Monsieur le Parvenue, you see your uncle has been the terrible enemy of my house in Italy; but you, the heir of his eagles, you are a good boy. You shall garantee *my Italy*—it is mine! mind that! I fear *Mazzini*, and I fear the squire at Turin. He is ambitious. You must bind yourself to fight MAZZINI, if he stirs; and the Piedmontese you must bind by a treaty. Or else, adieu."

"Anything, your I. R. *Apostolic* Majesty! anything!" said NAPOLEON, and presenting a treaty to VICTOR EMANUEL, he told him, "I want to reassure Austria. Just sign that, or else—I am at Rome, you know; I can come to Genoa likewise."

And he signed! "No pressure of course! Oh, no! mere independence!" Such is the fate of small princes, mediatised by their smallness and by their geography.

It was meant to be a treason to Italy. Happily, it is only a suicide—*Zarar yok* (no harm!) says the Turk.

At Paris men get tipsy from power. England's Government builds its house on the loose sand of one man's life, luck, and faith, (and of a man tipsy from power, too;) and England, the people, *non est inventus!* But "deliberation at Wittemberg is one thing—decision in Heaven is another thing," says LUTHER. The curse of division has departed from Italy!

By-and-by we shall see. In the meantime, no striking news to be expected from Sebastopol. Should CANROBERT have a secret order not to attack? Why, perhaps, some future historian may discover a document which will explain why the "allied powers," going to attack Sebastopol, *remained on the defensive for four months and more.*

And what good, etc. ——?

> "—— Well, I can't tell," quoth he,
> "But it was a glorious victory."
> [*See Southey's "Blenheim."*]

KOSSUTH.

Mr. Cobden and his War Views.

From the London Times, Jan. 19.

If Mr. COBDEN could by any mesmeric influence have imparted to his constituents beforehand some inkling of the speech he was about to deliver, we apprehend that few would have troubled themselves to stand for an hour and a half in the cold of a most inclement day to hear him. The treatment of the subject was of the most commonplace character, presenting but little ingenuity and absolutely no novelty. We must give Mr. COBDEN every credit for sincerity in his attack upon war, *for on no other hypothesis is it intelligible that* he should place himself in opposition to the well-known opinion of his constituents; but, were we to form an opinion *from* the tricky, and often shallow, rhetorical artifices he employs, and the manner in which arguments that can carry no conviction to his own mind are pressed into his service, *we should suppose that he was the advocate* of another man's conclusion rather than of his own deep and solemn conviction. He deals most copiously in remarks which tend to prejudice the judgment without convincing the reason, and with the concomitant circumstances and collateral results, rather than the intrinsic merits of the question. The real subject of debate is whether it be expedient for us to put forth our strength to resist the farther aggressions of Russia, and not to lay down our arms until we have obtained a peace which shall secure to us the objects for which we took them up. Bear this steadily in mind, and then see how much of the four columns of our space which Mr. COBDEN's speech occupies was really applicable to the subject. Like a dexterous rhetorician, Mr. COBDEN puts the most unpalatable topic first. We have undertaken an expensive enterprise, and must pay for it, in the disagreeable alternative of direct taxation, indirect taxation, or a loan. Mr. COBDEN pronounces for direct taxation, and for an extension of its area. He must, we think, have been rather surprised to find that his audience did not wince from the proposition, and had not, as he seems to have supposed, gone to war without counting the cost. But what had this to do with the question as above stated? Expense is common to all wars, be they wise or foolish, just or unjust. An orator who so earnestly disclaims the peace principles which he went to Frankfort to advocate five years ago, should not condescend to a [illegible] none but these friends of peace "who have not all influence over practical [illegible]" and consistently use. The next topic is a [illegible] putting an absurdity into the mouth of his antagonist, and then triumphantly demolishing it—a piece of rhetorical legerdemain in which Mr. COBDEN greatly delights. The member for the West Riding hardly did justice to the intelligence of his constituents when he told them that the war begun on behalf of "oppressed nationalities." They steadily answered "No," and his appeal to the opinion of Lord DUDLEY STUART could extract from them no other answer; but when he said the war was for the sake of resisting Russian encroachments on Turkey he was met with cries of "That is it!" Here, then, he was fixed with the true question. But how did he deal with it? Austria and Prussia did not go to war, he said; had you waited for them to resist the Czar you would have gained all you wanted without expenditure of blood and treasure. Here is the true support on which the Emperor of Russia leant. Prussia, doubtless, he said to himself, will not move without Austria, Austria without France, France without England, and England without the support of all united. Each country can give excellent reasons why the others should take the dangers and the cost upon themselves. The rats all fear the cat, but who will put the bell round her neck? The Czar, doubtless, expected that Europe would act as Mr. COBDEN thinks she ought to have acted—that each State would have made her neighbor's valor the measure of her own, or rather sheltered her own cowardice behind their backwardness. Here, again, is an appeal to the meanest feelings of the mind—selfishness and indolence—the desire to put off till to-morrow what should be done to-day, and to shift upon our neighbors those duties which devolve on ourselves—an appeal applicable to every war waged in defence of public principle from the beginning of the world to the present day. Next comes the proposition that a majority of the subjects of the Sultan is favorable to the Czar, proved by the assertion that the Greeks have everywhere evinced Russian tendencies,—as if the Christians inhabiting Turkey in Europe were Greeks, or as if the danger from the encroachments of Russia would be less, and the necessity of interference to stop it less urgent, because the Emperor of Russia, with sinister objects in view, as Mr. COBDEN himself says,—with objects in view incompatible with the independence of Europe, as we say,—has enlisted the support of eight millions of the subjects of the Sultan. Another irrelevant topic is the question of what we are to do when the war is over, and how we are to regulate the affairs of Turkey. We shall doubtless so regulate them as to check the encroachments of Russia, the real object of the war; as Mr. COBDEN himself says, we trust we may also secure the reorganization of Turkey; but, even if this were impossible, it would afford no good reason against a war not undertaken, principally, for this purpose. We need not dwell on Mr. COBDEN's remarks on the expedition to the Crimea, because they also are irrelevant to the question of peace or war. Whatever be the hardships suffered by our army, the strength of the nation is not broken, nor her spirit subdued. We have in our hands the means of success, and nothing has occurred, or is likely to occur, which should induce us to abate one jot of the requirements on compliance with which we are ready to negotiate for peace. Mr. COBDEN says that an honorable peace is possibly, or even probably, within our reach. We desire no more; but, if this is all that he asks, why does he appeal to our avarice, our selfishness, our cowardice,—to every mean and ignoble passion of the human mind, when he has nothing to do but to point out to us the way to so desirable an object? If Mr. COBDEN is really counseling us to base retractations and dishonorable compliances, to the betrayal of the alliances we have made, and the abandonment of the noble position we have taken up, we can quite understand the employment of such topics; but, if the course he recommends be honorable as well as safe, we confess their employment is to us utterly incomprehensible. The termination of Mr. COBDEN's speech is as irrelevant as the commencement. He denies our right to resist Russian aggression, because in the checkered history of 800 years we have been guilty of aggression ourselves,—an argument which, if good for anything, would preclude us not only from offensive but from defensive war.

We have dwelt upon the irrelevancy of the topics of this speech at such length that we have left ourselves little room to expatiate upon their inconsistency. We are recommended to seek peace by agreeing to a resolution which would state in effect that we are weary of war, and thus encourage our enemy to raise his demands. We are told that two-thirds of the subjects of the Sultan are in favor of the Czar, and yet that the Czar is unequal to any offensive movement. And, what is worse than irrelevancy or inconsistency, this great and courageous nation, which never quailed before a foe nor shrank from the side of a friend, is actually advised to quit her present position and policy, and take for her model the shallow and temporizing expedients which are fast degrading Prussia from the rank of a great Power, and excluding her from the position she has hitherto held in the councils of confederate Europe.

From the Crimea—Condition of the Army—Sick and Wounded.

From the London Times Correspondent.

SCUTARI, Monday, Jan. 8, 1855.

Large additional supplies of warm under-clothing and other necessaries urgently required have been provided here within the last few days at the expense of the Fund. The Purveyor's stores, whatever they may contain, remain as they have been since the battle of the Alma, entirely destitute of the things that are most wanted by the sick on their arrival. The poor fellows land sometimes perfectly naked except the blankets which covers them, frequently with only their trousers and a ragged shirt, always in a state of filth and wretchedness, which renders a change of apparel the first thing to be provided. One would have imagined that many weeks' experience of this would have led to active steps being taken in order to meet in a regular manner so pressing a want, but whether it be that the broad arrow cannot be stamped upon articles of clothing purchased at Constantinople, or that the regulations of the service interpose other difficulties, certain it is that nothing has been done. It may, indeed, be said that the demand for such supplies has been of a nature and extent that the purveyor's department could not and ought not to have been expected to meet; but the proper treatment of our soldiers in hospital is a matter of infinitely more importance than official punctilios, and if, week after week, they have been brought down from the Crimea ragged, covered with dirt and vermin, and sometimes absolutely naked, it must be somebody's fault that the machinery of these gigantic hospitals does not, up to the present moment, furnish the means of clothing them. No money subscribed for benevolent purposes was ever more appropriately expended than that which has been laid out from the Sick and Wounded Fund in this direction. Is no effort, however, to be made by those whose proper duty it is to supply such wants? Are the authorities resigned always to bear the reproach of having their work done for them by private charity? Or do they wait like the rustic of old until the torrent of sickness and suffering, now flowing past them, and hurrying thousands of brave soldiers along with it, has subsided? The Government at home must know the state of the Purveying Department. They must be aware that requisitions *are made upon it which it* is utterly unable to meet, and that but for Miss NIGHTINGALE and the supplies of the Fund scenes of misery would have been presented in these hospitals which it makes the blood run cold to think of. Yet two months have elapsed, and nothing is done by them. No means have been discovered *for supplying regularly what during* that period has been effected by expedients in their nature temporary, and this with the Winter still in prospect, and a sorrowful anticipation of the increasing sickness which it is almost certain to bring along with it. All the medical officers here are unanimous in describing the great majority of the cases in hospital as chronic in their character, the result not of any sudden attack, but of disease long engendered by hardships, and firmly rooted in the constitution. They tell you that not one-third of the patients under their treatment will ever be fit for service *again, and those of them who have been recently* in the Crimea, and know the actual state of the army with respect to health, when you ask them the number of perfectly sound men still left, reduce the already diminished strength of our battalions in a most startling manner. It is with grief and pain that I have to record facts which raise apprehensions for the very existence of so many thousand British soldiers. But the truth above all things must be spoken. Diarrhœa and dysentery do not diminish, either in the frequency or in the intensity of their attacks, and our men have to face, in the trenches and on the desolate plateau where they are encamped, not only the cannon of Sebastopol and the savage legions of the Czar, but what is far more terrible in their position, a Winter which, however mild it may be, they will feel bitterly. Their numbers and their superior organization enable our allies to survey with confidence the prospect before them; but to us there is nothing except the unyielding resolution of our race to back us in this sore pinch of our fortunes. The progress of the siege may agreeably disappoint these gloomy forecastings of the future founded upon what I see and hear of the health of the army. I think it right, however, that what is in every Englishman's secret thoughts here at present should be known at home. Since the last mail left we have had a snow storm, and we know that the huts are still lying in Balaklava harbor without the means of transit. Mortification of the feet from exposure has for some time been an increasing feature in the class of cases brought down here, but what in that way may we not expect now? The army ought to have warm clothing by this time; whether, however, it has been distributed to the men, and what effect that may have in improving their health remains to be ascertained. The last arrivals of sick indicate no such issue of new apparel, and it is humiliating in the extreme to contrast the threadbare tattered greatcoats, ragged trousers, and worn shoes of these poor sufferers, with the serviceable, excellent uniforms of the Turkish soldiers. What the army has had to endure in this way, may, no doubt, in some degree be traced to the disgraceful manner in which for years the clothing of regiments has been jobbed, but the more immediate cause of it will be found in a fatal mistake committed at the very outset of the Crimean invasion. When the troops landed, their kits were left behind to secure greater expedition on the march. On arriving at Balaklava an order was issued to restore them, and this was so far obeyed that they were unshipped and placed upon the beach, but there no one had been appointed to take charge and superintend the distribution of them to their proper owners; the consequence was that everybody in or about Balaklava was allowed to help himself. The Maltese and the merchant seamen did not neglect such an opportunity for pillage, and the consequence has been that a very large number of the men have never seen their kits again. This amounts to saying that they have been without any change of clothing, and therefore without any facilities for cleanliness and health, since they landed in the Crimea. It will be remembered with what avidity they seized upon the shirts in the knapsacks of the dead Russians at the Alma, and in the actions which have taken place since I am told that they eagerly availed themselves of whatever the spoils of the battle-field afforded to cover their nakedness. No adequate idea, however, can be formed of what they have had to endure, unless it is remembered what a soldier's kit contains. The contents are as follows: Two shirts, two pair of socks, one pair of boots, one shell jacket, one pair of trousers, one pair of mits, a knife, fork and spoon, a comb, shaving utensils, and other small articles, wrapped up in a "hold-all." Deprived of all these things, with no shelter but that of rotten, worn-out tents, overtasked in their share of the siege, and with the remains of the Varna fever still hanging heavily upon them, is it wonderful that they have sickened and died in such numbers? The wonder indeed ought to have been had the result been otherwise. The only complaint which the men are heard to make when they arrive here is the loss of their kits. They invariably speak of it as a dire misfortune, and one need not be surprised that they should do so, seeing what it has cost them. The result in hospital of this loss is of a part with the rest. A patient, when he becomes convalescent, is either sent home to England or to one of the ships in the Golden Horn. He, however, has no means of clothing himself. His hospital stoppages have absorbed the greater part of his pay; the regimental system of equipment is no longer available; what little store of hospital clothing he has the purveyor will not part with, and there the convalescent soldier is as helpless an object as can well be imagined—of course he obeys the first instinct of nature, and takes care of himself. Knives and forks, spoons, shirts, flannels, socks, whatever, in short, he receives, he appropriates, and thus the supplies furnished from the fund, through Miss NIGHTINGALE, have always, from week to week to be renewed. The same thing goes on at Balaklava and on board the convalescent ships. In a letter recently received from the former place, the writer says:

I believe that every effort is being made to supply the army with a sufficiency of warm clothing. Still, so long as the distribution of this is in the regiment, [illegible] separated from their regiments will often be in great need of the excellent articles you have sent us. These fellows are sent down in haste, perhaps too sick to take care of their knapsack, it is left behind, and but for this extraordinary supply, they would often be in want of a change of under-clothing. One instance may suffice. In the rank of those assembled in the hospital yard yesterday, previous to their embarkation for Scutari, was a worn-out Irish lad, who had come down the preceding day from the front. His feet were so swollen he could not put them inside his boots, and he had only a thin pair of cotton socks on, very dilapidated. His trousers had disappeared, and instead of them he wore, as a tunic, a piece of an old blanket wrapped round him. His cotton shirt was in tatters and very dirty. You may conceive the benefit it was to him to be supplied with warm Jersey drawers and socks.

Baring, Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, Jan. 19—5 P. M.

We have no improvements to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets. Business generally dull.

MONEY—Is in fair demand, without change in value. Consols leave off 91¼@91⅜ for money, and 91⅜@91½ for the account. New Dollars, 5s. 1d.; Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.; Spanish Doubloons, 77s. 6d.; South American, 75s. 6d. @75s. 9d.

COCHINEAL—150 bags Honduras, at auction to-day, sold from 3s. 2d.@3s. 10d. for Silver; Black bought in at 3s. 6d. for ord. small.

COCOA—870 bags Trinidad chiefly found buyers, from 35s.@43s. for middling gray to good red.

COFFEE—There continues to be a good demand for colory descriptions, at steady prices. The public sales of plantation Ceylon have comprised 1,300 casks and 1,800 barrels and bags, the greater part of which sold at about previous rates; 250 bags Native Ceylon, of good quality, brought 46s.; 188 bags good ord. Madras, 45s. 6d.@46s.; and 1,840 cases East India, 46s.@53s. 1,470 bags Rio were also offered, but all bought in from 43s.@45s. for good ordinary.

COPPER—In steady demand, without change in price. Tough Cake and Tile, £126. Best Selected, £129. Sheathing, 14d. Yellow Metal Sheathing, 12d.

GRAIN—The market was very dull on Monday, with a large show of English Wheat, at a reduction of about 3s. ℔ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. In foreign there was scarcely anything doing—holders being unwilling to submit to the reduction. The average price of Wheat for the week ending 13th inst., was 73s. 9d. on 99,926 quarters returned. To-day, however, there was decidedly a better feeling in the market, and an advance of 1s.@2s. ℔ qr. on Wheat; we quote white American Wheat, 76s.@80s.; red 72s.@76s. ℔ qr.; American Flour 40s.@44s. ℔ bbl. Two cargoes of American mixed Indian Corn have been sold at 44s., and one at 44s. 6d. ℔ 60 lbs. of invoice, cost, freight, and insurance.

COTTON—The sales for the week are 3,200 bales, at about previous prices. At Liverpool the demand has been steady; yesterday's quotations for middling Orleans was 5¼d. ℔ lb.

HEMP—Early in the week 20 tons St. Petersburg Clean were sold at £45; but the market is since firmer, and £47 has to-day been paid. In Manilla there is nothing to report; 66 tons Polish Rhine at auction, chiefly sold at £36@£46 5s.

INDIGO—Nothing of importance doing in East India. 11,000 chests are declared for the sales to commence 13th proximo. 200 cerons Guatemala, at auction to-day, sold with spirit from 2s.@6s. for ord. Cortes to Flores.

IRON continues quiet. We quote Rails £6 12s. 6d. @ £7; Bars £8 15s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs 66s.@67s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Swedish very scarce.

RICE—The market is steady, without much doing.

LARD very dull. Western, in kegs, 50s.@52s.

LEAD in moderate demand at last week's quotations.

LINSEED—The market is depressed, and prices for arrival are nominal. On the spot a few sales of Calcutta are mentioned at 65s., and of fine St. Petersburg at 66s.

In LINSEED CAKES scarcely anything doing.

OILS—Fish continue scarce, and prices have still an upward tendency; we quote Sperm, £121@£123; Southern, £48; Pale Seal, £50 10s.; Cod, £44. Olive in fair demand; Gallipoli, £57@£58; Malaga, £54@£54 10s. Linseed improved early in the week—37s. were paid for prompt deliveries, and 38s. for delivery up to June. *The market has since again given way* and the price on the spot to-day is 35s. 6d. Rape in better demand at 54s. 6d.@55s. for Refined, and Brown (which is very scarce) is inquired for at 52s. Cocoa Nut, 45s.@46s. Palm, 40s.@41s.

RUM—There is no demand, and prices are nominal.

SALTPETER—900 bags Bengal were offered to-day, and partly sold: 6¼ ℔ cent. refraction at 25s.; 11½ to 10½ ℔ cent. refr. bought in from 23s. 6d. to 25s.

SPELTER—Is firm at £25 5s.@£25 10s., on the spot.

SPICES—Pepper, Of 668 bags Black, only a small portion sold from 4¼d.@4½d. for fair clean Sumatra, and 4½d. for Aleppy; 21 bags Penang White brought 8¼d.; 380 bags Long were withdrawn. Cloves—256 pkgs. Zanzibar were realized from 5½d.@6½d.

SUGAR—The demand has been moderate, and the quantity offered at public sales has again been large. Prices of the lower qualities are barely supported. The sales of West India for the week amount to 2,200 hhds., and 28,000 bags Mauritius and East India have been offered, of which about two-thirds have found buyers.

TIN—Common Blocks 117s., Bars 118s., Refined 122s.; Straits 110s.@111s., Banca 114s.@115s.

TURPENTINE—Rough continues nominally at 10s.@10s. 6d. Spirits—American in barrels have been sold at 38s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—*Little change to notice.* Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling 5s at 101@102. Maryland Sterling 5s offered at 90. Virginia Sterling 5s at 87. More doing in Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds 6s, first and Second Mortgage Sterling, at 90. Buyers of Pennsylvania 5 ℔ Cent. Inscriptions at 74. United States 6 ℔ Cents dull at 106@108 for Bonds of 1868 and coupon Bonds of 1868. *New-Orleans City 6s, 78@80. Canada 6s,* in demand, at 107@108. New-Brunswick 6s, at 103@104.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES.

Paper Read by Rev. Dr. Hawks before the Geographical Society.

At the regular meeting of the Geographical Statistical Society on Thursday evening, a paper was read by the President, Dr. Hawks, on the subject of the Indian languages.

The President stated before reading the paper, that in a recent chart (which he exhibited) of the late discoveries in the Arctic Ocean, the British Admiralty had repaired the injustice which they had until now done to American enterprise. Every new discovery bore precisely the name on that chart which had been given it by our navigators. It was a cordial acknowledgment of the prior discovery of those countries by the American Expedition.

The President prefaced his paper by saying that he had little more to offer than notes which had been collected during a study of the Antiquities of America.

Our earliest information of the aboriginal languages of our country is derived from the Spanish and French priests. The number was by them and is now variously estimated at from 1,200 to 2,000. The distinction between these different languages is principally in the root words; their grammatical structure being very singular. There are, perhaps, only four classes of language in the United States, which are radically different—the Algonquin, the Iroquois, the Senape and the Floridian. Gallatin found eight which were so dissimilar that he could not trace a radical resemblance; but investigation will decrease that number. A general examination of the languages of Central and South America has shown that this grammatical singularity is Continental. In all the languages from Mexico to the Isthmus of Darien, there are but two which are really distinct, the Mayan and the Mexican. The structure of all these languages indicates a state of cultivation and a degree of thought far above that of most rude nations. Their grammatical structure is generally understood also to be peculiar to America, and to differ essentially from any language of the old Continent. Dr. Hawks quoted extensively from several rather antiquated philologists, showing that this supposed essential difference did not prove that the American nations had not the same origin as those of the Eastern Continent; on the contrary he stated that on a comparison of root words a similarity was found in quite a large number to the languages of Northeastern Europe, and in a scarcely less number to those of Southwestern Africa. He then brought in Dr. Young's doctrine of chances, showing that a similarity in so many words could not be accidental. The principal peculiarity of the Indian languages was their polysynthetic character, or their faculty of combining words. He gave us an instance—an almost endless Greenland word—which means, "he made haste to go out fishing." In this word no less than three verbs were combined. Another from the Delaware, [illegible], means, "Come with a canoe and fetch us across the river," [illegible] meaning fetch, [illegible], canoe, and [illegible], us; the idea of crossing the river being understood. This verb [illegible] compounded as it is of a verb, a noun, a pronoun, is conjugated like any other. The Delaware word for horse means literally "the beast that carries a burden on his back." The word in Ojibway is the "undivided hoofs-animal." In Chippewa wine is called "grape-drink," and milk "female-breast-drink." The Cherokee is remarkable, like the Polynesian language, for the paucity of its sounds, and like the Italian for its melodious softness—every syllable ending in a vowel. The ocean is called by them the great water, an island is, in-the-midst-of-water, and a plain, a little peach. A very large proportion of Indian words are descriptive circumlocutions. The longest Indian word which he knew, was composed of seventeen syllables and forty-one letters, and means, "He will by that time have nearly finished granting favors to you and to me." The only parallel to this was a Basque word of twenty syllables noted by Balbi. In most of the Indian spelling-books, however, were few words of more than six syllables. These long words were mostly composed by the missionaries to express abstract theological terms, like that of original sin. Probably also the great length of Indian words was, in some measure, to be ascribed to their having been written from the sounds. An Englishman in writing down French from the sound would run such a sentence as je-t-aime into one word. Another great peculiarity of these languages was that they had few general terms. For instance, they had no general term for a tree so common as the oak. They had words for white-oak, and red-oak and scrub-oak, but only one nation, the Choctaw, had a general word for the species, and that was acorn-tree. To this general lack of generic terms, even the word father was no exception. The aborigines must say my-father or your-father or his-father, but never father alone. Not satisfied with a singular and a plural number, most of them have two plurals; they have different terminations to express "my fathers" and "our fathers." Only one of these languages had any distinction of masculine and feminine. Most of them had a distinction of animate and inanimate objects, which corresponded to gender. They had also derivatives like the Spanish and Italian. They had very few adjectives and their place is supplied by verbs. Comparison was made by adding words which correspond to "more" and "most." The great peculiarity of the verb is that object and adverb is incorporated with the body of the verb and the whole verb can then be conjugated. They have also positive, negative and reciprocal forms—in fact, the verb is the grammar of these languages.

Many people would see no utility in the study of these languages since they had no literature. But, in our study of the world's history, of man acting on nature, and nature acting on man, we could never fail to inquire what had been the tide of emigration, whence nations had come, and whither they had gone. If the question were raised, whence came the aborigines of America? he would have to refer to these languages to answer it. Suppose that among the various hypotheses of their origin it were asserted that they were of the Tartar stock, he would find out the truth or falsity of this assertion only by going to their languages. Language was so unalterable that its skeleton never could change. There might be additions and alterations, and asperities might be softened; but there never could be any radical change in a language; no language could ever lose its distinguishing features. He would compare the language of the Esquimaux with that of their neighbors on the other side of Behring's Straits, and he should find them the same. He would go to history, and he should find that a man who had spent two years in Kamschatka stated that the two nations used almost the same language, and were clothed almost exactly alike. Additional testimony was furnished by the modern traveler, Adolphus Erman, who, when among the Ostiaques, obtained a vocabulary of their language, between which and the Magyar he discovered a striking similarity. In that way he traced the Magyar race to Northern Asia. The evidence was conclusive. Out of some 250 common words 61 were almost identical with the corresponding words in the Magyar. Ostiaque words, which are no longer used in their simple form in the Magyar, still appear in compound words. It has been objected to this conclusion, that the Algonquin languages agree with the Ostiaque still more closely than does the Magyar. But this would only prove that the home of the Algonquins, as well as that of the Magyars, was in the plains of northeastern Asia. Dr. Hawks then went on to explain the points of resemblance between our languages and those of Northern Asia, and showed a remarkable similarity, not only in their grammatical structure, but in their radical words. The similarity of idiom was almost perfect—the Ostiaque having nearly all the peculiarities of the Algonquin. He had introduced this subject merely as an illustration, but he would say, in addition, that he did not think that all the inhabitants of the country crossed over from Asia. He thought that there was reason to believe that a portion of the population did enter America from that quarter, and that he could show the period at which they came. Those whom our fathers found here he believed to be of this number. He believed, however, that a great portion of the aborigines of this country did not enter this Continent from that quarter.

Notwithstanding the inherent abstruseness of the subject, Dr. Hawks was listened to throughout with great interest, and elicited frequent applause.

An exhibition of the Fresnel light will be made here Thursday evening.

PATRIOTISM.

Lecture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The third of the series of Lectures before the New-England Young Men's Association, was delivered on Thursday evening by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the Broadway Tabernacle. His subject was "Patriotism." A large attendance was present and indicated approbation by frequent interruptions of applause. The lecture occupied two hours. Men are few, he began, who do not admire an exhibition in any one of love to his native land. An intentional injury inflicted upon one's country takes the name of crime. Treason marches at the head of murders. Washington is worshipped as a hero. The name and conduct of Arnold no language can sufficiently stigmatize. A proprietory love of country was mentioned as the first element of patriotism. It was desirable every one should hold a portion of his native soil as his own. This gave an interest permanent. Otherwise the citizen was as a traveler at an inn; caring only for his supper and lodging. The next element of patriotism the speaker denominated local attachment to one's country. It ever delighted to traverse, he said, distant lands—to climb the rugged Alps—to roam along the banks of the Rhine—to sit in silence on the sacred mountain upon which the Saviour wept;—but there were chords that attached one to his own country—chords that only death could sever. He would prefer, he said, to see the sun set near his old home in Connecticut—to sit down to the parental table with its frugal meal—to hunt chestnuts in the woods—to watch the gathering of hay—to visit the school-house. This feeling never dies. One always remembers the home of his childhood—the home of his earliest thoughts and earliest aspirations. Where that home was, there the heart would ever turn. If to keep that home there has been undergone trial and battle—if, as our forefathers did, they have gone to bed with gun by their bed side, doubly untold dear becomes that home. Having such a home, a hand will be found for its defence. Such men—such individual owners of house and land formed, the speaker said, the permanent bulwarks of a country's defence. It was this that achieved the American independence. Their hearthstones were attacked. Those forefathers were no rubbish—manhood, the foundation and type of royalty, was theirs; they had love of home, the first element of patriotism.

Love of the characters and institutions of one's country, were next cited as forming an important element of patriotism. It indicated higher wisdom and culture to be the founder of the laws of our country than its buildings. The difference between a Monarchical and Republican Government, was shown as being based upon its laws. In the one was a Governmental force that compelled to take laws not wanted. Under a Republican Government, the laws were born from the wills of the mass. Let malignant laws, like bomb-shells, burst in the midst of such a people, they would die and be ineffectual. They could do no harm, for the propellant power—the real powder—the peoples' wills—were not in them. A remedy, however, for every slight disaffection they might occasion, was to be found, the speaker said, in the ballot-box. If the laws are not approved, the law-makers are arrested. The ballot-box is the people, the vote the medicine—and properly given the people, or their grievances rather, are healed. The speaker spoke of election excitements. There was much folly in these, he said, but he could discern some good from blossoms—some excellent fruit.

Mr. Beecher discussed his theme under different heads,—such as the religious element, the duties of the clergy, the influence of woman, &c.

WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO THE CHURCH.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Manahan.

Rev. Dr. Manahan delivered another of his series of lectures on the subject of the World's Indebtedness to the Church, at Clinton Hall, on Thursday evening, to a numerous and select audience. The subject is one of much interest, and evinced much study and deep research on the part of the lecturer. He chiefly reviewed the state of society at the close of the middle ages—the influence of the Reformation over different countries: the steady and unchanging course pursued by the church for the benefit of society.

History represents to us the state of society at the close of the middle ages, as fair and promising. Under the pontificate of the tenth Leo, science and literature became widely and wisely received, and nowhere more gratefully and gracefully than in the Vatican, in the priories, and the different ecclesiastical institutions. Benevolence had exhausted every ingenuity, but not Catholic generosity in providing physical and mental food for man. At this period too, the New World was discovered, opening new roads to wealth and commerce and research.

The brightest feature, the brightest of all the hopes that beamed was this, that she who was the means, of whom all these advantages were the offspring, was still on earth—the Church. She was still as young and as vigorous as when she first stood on the ruins of the Roman Empire and spanned the earth. Both authority and freedom were alike guarded by her with equal solicitude. Arts and sciences, and trades and manufactures, were cherished by her. The crusades against the Saracen, the Moslem and Ishmaelite, show that the Church did not dwarf the mind—did not unnerve the arm. It is a remarkable fact in regard to the Reformation, that those thoroughly converted, and ancient Catholic countries—such as Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the most ancient of the Swiss Cantons—held out strenuously against that onslaught on the Catholic Church. Throughout those regions where the Reformation was hailed as a blessing was presented a pitiable sight of Pagan warfare and bloodshed—Sclaves and Norsemen turned their hostile arms against every effort of civilization and conversion. It is also a remarkable fact, that those who joined the Reformation went over at once, as it were, en masse, within the space of less than one century, showing evidently that the people were prepared for the change. As Macaulay remarks, that no new nation or people have since been converted, or perverted, if you please. The organization of a vicious, corrupt and loose priesthood, of whom the ranks of the early Reformers were composed, and who were unwilling to abide by the ancient discipline and severity, wished to throw off the yoke, and give the sanction of religion to their headlong career in vice.

The lecturer then reviewed the state of society during the period of the Reformation, and the years immediately succeding it. The troubles of Westphalia, where John of Leyden perished—the miserable end of Zuinglius on the battle-field—the persecutions of Frederick Adolphus, of Gustavus, the troubles in Dauphiny, Gascony and Rheims need not be rehearsed. He would pass over the efforts, fruitless, he was happy to say, to sap the ancient faith in Ireland, and force thereon a new one; the confiscation and plunder of the abbeys and monasteries were facts too well known—while, on the other hand, England, the spoiler, had her faith sapped, and the public mind, through social influences being diffused through her length and breadth, was as fickle as the breezes that fan her shores.

There are some who connect the progress that has been made within the last fifty years with the reformation. The pilgrims of Plymouth Rock and Maryland were not actuated by that narrow, selfish spirit which pervaded the narrow-minded sects of England. It was the reactionary spirit of those pilgrims, and William Penn, against those sects, that gave birth to our free and glorious Constitution. Their war against anti-Popery was the harbinger of the great battle of freedom. Reason and history show that mankind has the power to withstand to some extent all the efforts of the Church in its behalf, but it is impossible to neutralize those efforts altogether. She exercises a salutary influence on all around her—especially if she be the Church of God. No one can deny the unceasing variation of all sects, which clearly shows that they are incapable of taking hold on men's minds, that they have a downward tendency, and possess no recuperative or restorative principles.

The impressions made by the Church is society's safeguard, while infidelity lurks at the outskirts—at the gates, seeking to destroy all law and order. Give man liberty and you cannot prescribe limits to his headlong career. There can be no doubt that had not religious feuds and contentions been carried on during the last three centuries; that had that time been spent for the benefit of society, in the culture of the arts and sciences, in the extension of commerce and agriculture, we should now only progress what we have lost during that period, but we should have arrived at a point of eminence which it will take us yet a long time to reach. No man born in Christendom can be a stranger to the high demands of the Church of the living God.

The lecturer was much applauded throughout.

Lecture by Frederick Douglass.

Frederick Douglass (colored) delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Literary Productive Society, in the First Colored American Congregational Church in Sixth-street, on Thursday evening. The audience was very large. Mr. Douglass commenced by remarking on his lack of literary attainment, for he was deprived of all means of education. He therefore attributed the invitation which he had received from the Young Men's Literary Club, to an acknowledgment of his labors in behalf of the colored race, with whom he felt proud to be identified. He rejoiced to see in New-York a society like the one which he had the honor to address. The colored people, he continued, had a special mission to perform in the United States—a mission which none but themselves could perform. Many people, even persons of color, thought that any effort of the colored people exclusively to alleviate their present condition was mischievous, and only served to make their bondage more galling. He did not believe in such an idea. All experience taught that if a man could not stand he must fall, and that if he stood it must be on his own legs. The Abolitionists did not act rightly; they attempted to support, to bear up, the colored people, and looked upon any other method as an impeachment of their cause. He argued strongly that the prejudice of, or hatred to, the colored people in this country was not on account of their color, but because the color was an indicator in the Southern States of Slavery, and in the Northern States of isolation. The history of nations proved that an oppressed people were always looked down upon by their oppressors. As an instance, in Britain, and even in this country, an Irishman was generally spoken of contemptuously, yet the Irish were not, in intellect, an inferior people. History proved the contrary. Many of the most eminent men that the world has ever seen, were natives of Ireland. The fact being then that the hostility to negroes,—he was not ashamed to be called a negro, he believed the name would yet be honorable—was not because their skin was black, but because their black skin indicated an inferiority of caste, should be sufficient to induce every individual of the African race to exertion in self-culture, that they might rise in the social scale above their present condition. To this end he applauded the establishment of literary and kindred societies among the colored people. He felt convinced that the colored man, by proper exertion, would vindicate himself against the assertions now so common, that they were an inferior people, intellectually and morally. He must confess that this feeling was general. How could it be otherwise when it was constantly in the mouth of every shallow spouter and scribbler—when it was shouted from the rostrums and preached from the press—when even "star-eyed science" was enlisted in the crusade—when the Notts, the Gliddons, the Agassizs, the Fletchers and Gordons, upheld it by plausible reasoning—upheld it even in contradiction to the statements of the Bible. He believed the negro race equal in every and all respects to the so-called Anglo-Saxon, the superiority of which was dinned so constantly in the public ear. In conclusion, he advised the Society to keep on their good work—to learn, to improve—that they might prove themselves men as good as the best. Money he regarded as a great power. He who had money would not occupy a degraded position; hence he advised his young hearers to be economical to become rich, for the possession of wealth would tend greatly to advance them to that position, socially, to which they were entitled.

The lecture was received with much applause, and at its conclusion remarks were made by the pastor of the Church, by Dr. McCune Smith, and others.

Bread for the Poor of the Sixth Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Executive Committee for the distribution of Bread, at the Mission House, deem it important, in coming before the public for further aid, to make the following brief statement of their proceedings, and the present demand for assistance in that locality:

During the month of January they received in donations of cash, $2,361 75; have expended $2,185 12; have given out about 40,000 loaves of bread, and have recorded in a book the names and residences of 900 worthy destitute and suffering families, who have received family tickets for one, two or three loaves of bread per day. The Committee designed to render this aid during the severe part of the Winter, knowing the utter impossibility to obtain employment; but the readers of this will see from the above statement that we only have means sufficient to continue the operation a few more days. And we now ask the friends of suffering humanity what shall be done? Will you help in this work? Shall these families be assisted, or shall they suffer with hunger?

Most of them are long residents of our City, and in former times have been able to provide for their families without asking charity. It is true that but a small portion of the adults are Americans by birth, but they are with us, and how can we see them starve?

It has been, and still is our conviction, that there are means and liberality sufficient to enable us to accomplish our purpose; and we now ask all those who are able and willing to help in this work, to send in their donations to either of the undersigned, or to the Missionary, Rev. A. S. Lakin, (office in the Mission-house, on the site of the "Old Brewery.")

Wm. B. Skidmore, Chairman, No. 135 Hudson-street; J. B. Cornell, Treasurer, No. 141 Centre-street; Leonard Kirby, Nos. 25 and 27 Vesey-street; C. C. North, No. 95 Chambers-street; Francis Hall, office of the Commercial, Pine, corner of William-street; O. D. McClain, No. 167 Spring-street; S. G. Smith, No. 10 East Twenty-third and No. 14 Fulton-streets; Noah Worrall, No. 26 Elm-street; R. A. Reading, No. 239 Front-street; Ralph Mead, Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

New-York, February 2, 1855.

Mayor's Black Book.

The complaints entered on that book yesterday were as follows:

Hicks & Dell, No. 68 South-street—That an iron gas lamp post has lain in the gutter, in front of No. 68 South-street, about four months, thereby impeding the cleaning of said street and gutter.

Francis McDonough, No. 38 Forty-fourth-street—That Sarah O'Neill throws "dirty water" and all kinds of rubbish out of the window in the third story of house No. 33 West Forty-fourth-street, on the sidewalk, regardless of the injury that may be done to pedestrians.

Alonzo F. Sansbury, Pacific Hotel—That W. A. Carter, auctioneer, doing business on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Dey-streets, keeps the sidewalk and street in front of his store constantly incumbered with articles of every description to be sold at auction, to the great detriment of travel, and annoyance of others doing business in the neighborhood.

A. Artois, No. 178 East Twentieth-street—That East Thirty-third-street, between Madison and Fourth-avenues, is encumbered with timber and flag-stones, and that it has been in a very filthy condition since it was first opened.

James Myers, No. 16 Columbia-street—That the sidewalk in front of No. 2 Cannon-street is encumbered with a large iron boiler and several old wagons; also, Cannon-street, from Broome to Delancey, is constantly encumbered with about 20 old frightful wagons and carts.

The same party complains of two policy offices, Nos. 536½ and 546½ Grand-street. Also, that the sidewalk in front of No. 19 Cannon-street, is in a dangerous condition; also, in front of No. 71 Brown-street, the sidewalk is in a bad condition and dangerous to travelers.

D. Costigan, No. 174 Mott-street—That Mott-street, above Broome, is encumbered with carts, wagons and sleighs; also, that a hydrant in Mott-street is allowed to overflow the sidewalk, rendering the street and sidewalk almost impassable.

Officer Masterson reports that he has examined the City Inspector's Book and found no record of the birth or death of the child born of Miss Ann Jane Whitter, the girl seduced by the Minister Bayard. Drs. Minnott and Mack should, according to law, have registered such birth and death.

W. D. Chase, of Connecticut, got cheated by a mock auctioneer, (G. Tappen, No. 9 Chatham-street,) out of an amount of cash. Repeated complaints have been made against this maelstrom of greenhorns.

Jesse P. Wingate, of Maine—That he was induced to purchase a worthless watch, for which he paid $25, at a mock auction in No. 276 Broadway, kept by A. H. Perry. Mr. Wingate recovered his money and was made whole and happy.

LONG ISLAND.

Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Active preparations were being made at this yard yesterday, for the launching of the frigate *Sabine*, which will take place this day between 10 and 11 o'clock, fog alone preventing. The work of constructing this frigate was commenced in February 1823, and when nearly two-thirds completed, the work was discontinued. Subsequently, during General Jackson's second Presidential term, when difficulties were anticipated with France, work was resumed, and upon the black cloud blowing away the work was again suspended, and the vessel lay rotting until last May, when Constructor Delano was ordered to complete and launch her. A new keel has been put in, model of bows altered, and lengthened some 20 feet, so that now she will compare favorably with any vessel afloat of her class. The dimensions of the *Sabine* are: length, 206 feet; keel, 180 feet; beam, 47 feet; hold, 29 feet; tonnage, Government measure, 2,048. Her complement of armament is 10 8 inch 63 cwt. guns, (for shells;) 20 32 pounders, 57 cwt., on her gun deck; 18 32 pounders, 32 cwt., and 2 8 inch pivot guns, 12,000 lbs. each, spar deck.

The complement of officers and men for a vessel of this class is 475.

The work on the new war steamer *Niagara*, under the charge of Constructor Steers, is going forward with surprising rapidity—nothing ever equalled it in this yard before.

Mayor Hall's Complaint Book.

We find the following entry on Mayor Hall's *Complaint Book, for Friday*: "——, *corner of* Atlantic and Boerum-streets, defies all authority to stop him from selling liquor; says he has been in jail for one month, but should not stop selling for that; and would continue the same business in defiance of all authority; says that there is no freedom in this country; that he sold liquor yesterday in spite of the law, and would sell again, and continue to sell; and if he had a ladder long enough, he would take the scales of Justice off the City Hall, as they are a false representation of the business done inside of the building."

Workingmen and High Wages.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In perusing your report of Mr. Walford's speech at the mass meeting of workingmen in the Tabernacle last evening, it strikes me that when he says, (in speaking of wages) "In England, that boasted land of liberality, the mechanic receives 83c. and the laborer 32c. In the United States the mechanic receives $1 06, $1 the laborer," for his day's work, he wishes to make his hearers believe that the mechanic is twice, and the laborer three times as well paid in the United States as he is in England; whereas, if he knows anything about the relative value of money there and here, he must know that the difference in wages is merely nominal. If A. lives in New-York and earns $2 a day, which barely keeps him, is he not as well off as B., who lives in San Francisco and earns $4 a day, but has difficulty in supporting himself, for the reason that everything is just twice as dear there? So it is with this country when compared with those older ones which lie on the other side of the Atlantic. I am a Scotsman, but having been here three years, ought to be able to say something of the value of twenty-five cents in Edinburg, and the value of the same amount of money in New-York; and allow me to tell Mr. Walford, that the laborer, with his 32 cents a day there, is just as well off as the New-York laborer, who has a dollar. The reason is obvious, viz.: labor being cheap, everything is cheap in proportion.

I know that, with a salary of £50 sterling ($250) a year, an unmarried man can live more comfortably, dress better, and enjoy himself more in Edinburg, than in New-York with $450; and, as for a married man, there is no comparison. This is saying a good deal; but I challenge any one who has left home, having the former, and who has now in New-York the latter salary, to deny the assertion.

So far as I can see, high wages are rather against the development of the United States than otherwise, and it is a mistaken policy even for workingmen to keep them up. This is really what prevents her from competing with England. Cry about protection! Why should America, with her vast resources and boundless hidden treasures, be afraid to throw open her ports to all countries and challenge the world to undersell her in anything, whether it be railroad iron or broadcloth, as she would to a yacht race?

If, in place of crying out against England, half starving her sons and making slaves of them, they would look round and see the false value of every kind of property here and stand out against paying the rents they do, the high prices for their clothing, and, indeed, for everything else, they would find that they could prevent England from interfering with them, by being able to undersell her, and that without reducing their wages one whit in real practical value.

American workingmen are, perhaps, the most enlightened in the world, but their rancor against England is contemptible and what they ought to be ashamed of. They remember only that she opposed their Independence, but forget that since she lost the United States as a Colony, they have made their country of more use to England than all her Colonies put together, and all from keeping up the price of labor and putting a *false* value on everything, thereby enabling her to come into their own market and undersell them even after paying high duties.

As a proof that high wages are no better than low, where everything is and must be dear in proportion, I would ask Mr. Walford why it is that so large a number of workingmen should be in such destitution from being thrown out of work a few weeks.

J. H.

The Last of the Heroes of Bennington Gone.

Capt. Simeon Hicks, the last of the Americans who were in the battle of Bennington, says the Troy *Budget*, died at the residence of his grandson, Maynard Knight, in Sunderland, Vt., on Wednesday, the 24th instant, aged 99 years, 5 months and 2 days. He was born in Hobarth, Mass., August 22, 1755, and was the eldest of twenty-two children by his father, who was twice married. Capt. H. served in the revolutionary army at two or three different stages of the struggle—first under Washington at Cambridge, and afterwards under Stark in 1777. He participated in all the struggles of the 16th of August, at Bennington, (Hoosick,) to the final and complete discomfiture of the British. During the greater part of that day he was in the front ranks, and in the hottest of the fight. At critical moments, Stark's position was near his company; many of his comrades were shot down—among others, his right hand man. He was married in 1778 to a daughter of Capt. Constant Barney, of Concord, N. H., and after the close of the war settled in Sunderland, Vt., where for more than sixty years he maintained the character of an industrious, honest and respectable citizen. Capt. H. was a remarkable man, physically; for seventy years he had no experience of bodily ailment, and his death and extreme old age, was not attended by suffering or pain. Vitality and consciousness gradually left him, so that the moment of his final departure was hardly perceptible. His remains have had a quiet burial among the Green Mountains, but had he lived and died in one of our metropolitan cities, they would have been ostentatiously interred in the presence of thousands, and amid military parade and display.

A Priest Preaching against Enlistment.—It is currently reported about Killenaule that the priest of that parish has been cautioning his young men parishioners against enlistment, for the sage reason that they would be placed in battle in front of the English soldiers for their protection! We much doubt that the gallant 88th, when fortunate enough to outstrip the Guards or Highlanders in a charge against the Russians, would take it as any compliment to their regiment to hear the new doctrine of "his reverence" that they had been purposely put forward to save their English and Scotch comrades at the expense of their own lives. We would like to know whether the reverend gentleman read in the public news the description of a charge down a hill at midnight, which those same "Connaught Rangers" made some time since when the Muscovite ranks, hearing the cheer with which our gallant countrymen were rushing on, waited not for their bayonets, but beat a retreat in the best style of "double quick." Perhaps we might add that "but for these vile guns, he would himself have been a soldier."—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Foreign Gossip of Literature and Art.

The diploma of the Historic-Theological Society of Leipsic has been forwarded to Rev. William Cureton, Canon of Westminster, creating him one of its Honorary Members. *This is a gratifying recognition by so important a Society of the services rendered by* Mr. Cureton *to Biblical and Oriental learning.*

The Forbes Testimonial Committee have conciliated all opinions by adopting the double form of memorial—medal and prize of books, and a bust. The prize is to be annual, to be given "to the most distinguished student of Natural History in the Government School of Mines."

The following advertisement appears in the London Literary papers:

Now ready, price 6s., Literary Papers by the late Professor Edward Forbes, F. R. S., selected from his writings in the *Literary Gazette*, with a portrait and memoir of his life.

Contents.—1. Life-Development, Geology and Religion. 2. Turkey and the East. 3. England and her Surveying Expeditions. 4. The Blunders of Pseudo-Philosophers. 5. Whalemen and the Whale. 6. The British Museum and its Wonders. 7. Science and Sport in Scandinavia. 8. Sketches of Travel in America. 9. Himalaya and the Tea Countries. 10. The Salt Lake and the Mormonites. 11. The Naturalist Abroad and at Home. 12. The Planet of the Sea.

Martin's celebrated picture of "Belshazzar's Feast" was injured by the late railway accident beyond even the power of picture-restorers to injure it more.

A tribute has been paid to Art in appointing Prof Kiss, (the sculptor of the "Amazon,") President of the Society for the Advance of Art. Noblemen have hitherto held the post, which must have been to them rather a means of education than of enlightened patronage.

Prof. Hoffgarten, a German sculptor, is executing five colossal statues of Christ and the Evangelists, to decorate the Protestant Church at Wiesbaden.

The Theatre Français has just lost by death Mdlle. Rimblot. She was a handsome person, whose principal occupation was to be substitute for Mdlle. Rachel, when the latter lady was absent from Paris.

About the alleged novel from the pen of Sir Walter Scott, the *Athenæum* has the following:

An incredible story is making "the grand tour" of the journals, about a supposed discovery of an unpublished novel by Scott. We have not noticed it hitherto, in the hope that it would die the speedy death of all impostures; nor should we have noticed it even now, had we not found from correspondence that our silence is supposed to have the significance of assent. The tale, as set afloat in a publisher's puff preliminary, runs thus:—In the year 18— a German merchant who had made a fortune, and was at a loss how to spend his money, conceived the idea of forming a library on an eccentric principle. After building a room to his taste, and lining it with bookcases curiously carved, he determined that his library should consist of the works of two authors—Scott and Goethe. He desired to possess every edition of these authors. He employed M. Cabany, of Paris, (the father of the author of the puff in question,) to buy the books, gave him six months to execute the commission, desired above all things that the collection should be complete, and requested that each volume might be richly bound. In the original letter, written by the German merchant to M. Cabany, it is not pretended that anything is said of manuscripts, but it is alleged that before the collection was completed he desired that it should comprise a manuscript of Scott. Scott, accompanied by his daughter Anne, came to Paris to collect materials for the *History of Napoleon*. Through the mediation of William Spencer, Miss Anne Scott—it is pretended—was induced to take an interest in the quaint fancy of the bibliomaniac. Her father—it is again alleged—had long before given to her a manuscript story, called *Moredun*, which had never been published. She prevailed upon Sir Walter to allow her to give *Moredun* to William Spencer. A letter, which it is said accompanied the gift, runs as follows:

Paris, Nov. 4, 1826.

My Dear W—— S——: I am constrained to make of this note a letter of initials, for I am not quite satisfied with myself in agreeing to write it, and there is no saying into whose hands it may fall. The story which Anne has told me about your daft friend, the foreign monomaniac, is as clearly the case of a man who requires to be cognosced as I ever met with; but as it appears to me that she has taken it most ridiculously to heart, we have brought our discussion of it to a conclusion, by my consenting to her doing what you could not be told of until she had received the permission of papa. She had possessed herself, for a long time past, of a tale which I had at one time the intention of making the first of a series of such things, drawn from the history of Scotland, a notion which I afterwards gave up. For Anne, however, that story has ever possessed a great charm; and I allowed her to keep it, because I was under the impression that a mere story, which offers no particular merits but those of events and a plot, would not appear advantageously among works which had the higher object of painting character. That would be to take a step backwards—which would never do. Besides, as far as I can recollect, there are a great many anachronisms and freedoms used with persons and places which are not in keeping with the character of historian, to which I now aspire. I consider, then, that in authorizing my daughter to give you that work as a panacea for the imaginary ills of a foreign monomaniac, I only permit a change of proprietorship. At the same time, in allowing Anne to make a present to you of what is but a trifle after all, I must make a most serious stipulation regarding it; for I tell you candidly that I believe W—— S—— himself to be the real *malade imaginaire*. That stipulation is, that if at any time you take the fancy of publishing that tale you will do so with the initials only, and that you will do all that you can in fairness do to countenance the idea that it is a bairn of your ain. I wish I could do something for you personally, of some less doubtful character than that of humoring the caprice of a daft man; but you know how I am placed at present. Believe, however, that you have no more sincere friend than W. S.

Here is a string of allegations, some of which, if the facts were true, would be capable of proof. Was Scott a man to give away manuscripts worth a hundred times their weight in gold? Could he have given a novel away without some trace of such a transaction being left in his minute and familiar correspondence? Is the above letter in the style of Scott? Does not the first paragraph read as if written—not for the *gift*—but for the *recovery* of the imaginary romance? In short, can anybody read this letter without feeling that the story is as gross an attempt on public credulity as "Vortigern" or "Walladmor!"

EDUCATIONAL.

The following memorial embodies a new proposition with reference to the licensing of teachers of common schools:

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The Teachers' Association of the City of New-York, at a meeting held the 6th inst., unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Association memorialize the Legislature, at its present session, to take immediate measures to incorporate county teachers' associations, and to grant them the right to license teachers.

The undersigned, in forwarding this resolution to your honorable body, would respectfully represent that the elevation of the teacher's calling is an object not only of local but of universal interest. In these days, when the means of education are so liberally provided by law, it seems to your memorialists that the earnest efforts which are being made by the various county teachers' associations of the State to elevate the business of teaching into a profession, are worthy of notice, and should be seconded by the "powers that be." We believe that such legal recognition would tend greatly to elevate and establish the teacher's profession, and be the means of engaging and retaining much eminent talent that too often turns from it to enter what are looked upon as the more "honorable" professions. We also believe that men of the same calling are the best judges of the peculiar abilities and qualifications requisite to the efficient discharge of its duties—a principle that seems to be practically acknowledged in all other departments of life, and which seems to be universally conceded in regard to the learned professions particularly.

Without multiplying words, however, your memorialists respectively leave the matter with your honorable body, feeling assured that its importance will commend it to your candid consideration, and trusting that it will shortly be seen that a prominent and worthy object of State pride is the elevation of the teacher's profession to that position to which its momentous influences and high responsibilities entitle it.

In behalf of the Teachers' Association of the City of New-York.

Signed, JOHN H. FANNING, Pres't.

R. M. Bernie, Secretary.

A Big Bill.

In Dr. John H. Griscom's Anniversary *Discourse before the Academy of Medicine*, he thus renders into figures the debt which the City never *means to pay physicians—contracted during a single year.*

As he opens the daily morning sheet, the eye of the merchant or banker, after duly scanning the reports of the sale of stocks and the rates of freight, perhaps next lights upon a modest little paragraph, entitled, "Report of the Dispensaries for the past month,"—a paragraph, composed almost wholly of figures (which in most instances, especially when prefixed by the magic dollar symbol—$—he fully comprehends the nature of, but,) which in this instance are as mysterious to him as the mummied bulls of Dr. Abbott's Museum, and as useless, for aught that he can see, as the stock and bank reports are to the physicians whose labors are there embodied and embalmed. He may see there in the course of a year, if he will take the trouble to count up, that in one dispensary there were put up by the apothecary, 164,469 prescriptions; in another 25,000; in a third 20,000, in fourth 10,000, and in a fifth an equal or greater number. But what these prescriptions are, and what they represent, he knows nothing of, and perhaps cares as little. Let me give a brief explanation of their meaning and value. Inspect the files of the apothecary and there may be seen numerous little scraps of paper—perhaps the salvage of a newspaper, a corner of a leaf of an old song book, or perchance the fly-leaf of a well thumbed Bible, which some poor widow, in some dark cellar, has suffered to be violated for the first time, in order to procure medicine for her sick child—and the ciphers upon them, illegible to common eyes, indicate the reflections of minds, containing each a profounder knowledge of physiology and pathology, more accurate power of diagnosis, more minute chemistry, and a more varied materia medica, than were the joint possession of Hippocrates, Bichat, Lavoisier, and all the priests of Esculapius.

But as in this form, all this labor, and thought, and study, are inappreciable at the stock-board and on 'change, it becomes necessary to reduce them to some practical standard whereby they may be recognized. Let us, therefore, put it all in the shape of figures in the denominations of federal currency, so that Wall-street may comprehend its value, and South-street perceive its own indebtedness.

According to a table which I have compiled, chiefly from their own published statements, there are in this City, devoted to the care of the sick poor, four general hospitals, five dispensaries, two eye and ear infirmaries, one lying-in asylum, three special hospitals (on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands,) several orphan asylums and prison hospitals, besides other unenumerated charitable and penal establishments, where medical and surgical aid is rendered.

In the institutions there enumerated, there were treated in 1853, 151,449 cases of disease, of every variety.

Devoted actively to the service of these patients, we find recorded the names of 169 medical men.

Estimating the professional service rendered these patients at what is denominated, in the last *report of one of the institutions, in true mercantile* phrase, the "lowest market value," (which of necessity varies in the several institutions, in consequence of the varied character of the cases,) we have an aggregate of $745,456.

An analysis of the circumstances connected with these services, shows that of these 169 medical men, 26 are merely boarded and lodged at the expense of the institutions, or receive pay equivalent thereto, amounting in all to $6,552; 30 of them receive salaries, varying from $200 to $1,500—in the aggregate $20,560; while the remaining 103 receive no compensation whatever.

In addition to this, if we estimate the amount of *private* gratuitous advice which every medical man renders, in the emergencies of the sick poor, at the moderate rate of $100 each per annum, the number of practitioners in this City being about 900, we have (to say nothing of bad debts,) the sum of $90,000 to add to that before given, making a total of services rendered by the medical profession, in the year 1853, to the sick poor, in the City of New-York, of $835,456, of which there is returned $27,112.

To make this subject still more distinctly appreciable by the money changers, and especially by the ever-complaining tax-payers, let us put it in the shape in which they are most accustomed to look at pecuniary matters, in the form of a bill, with a debit and credit item, and it will stand thus:

January 1, 1854.

The People of the City of New-York,

To the Medical Profession, Dr.

To Professional Services rendered in Public Institutions, and to the poor in private, during the year 1853	$835,456
Cr. By Cash, and entertainment	27,112
Balance	$808,344

To which we may add,

Payment not expected.

By the more liberal estimate which many others would make, and the addition of some institutions not included in my statement, this amount would be raised to a full *million*.

Schuyler, the Ruined Banker.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 31.

A New-York letter-writer makes the following comment upon the fallen fortunes of the celebrated Robert Schuyler:

"I passed the other day the splendid mansion of Mr. Schuyler, whose stupendous frauds are so well known. It was closed and apparently solitary, though his family still reside there. What a contrast a few months has apparently made in that family! Its glory is dim. Crowds no longer assemble in the spacious parlors; the numbers of the splendid and gay do not line the sidewalk; the brilliant lights and the dashing company no longer allure the crowd to herd around the mansion—all is solitude. But what a lesson does this event teach!

Mr. Schuyler had two characters. In business, on 'Change, at his rooms in the Astor, he was known as the high-minded, honorable, successful, pure-minded man, one of whom New-York was proud, one whom she delighted to honor. Now come with me into one of the least pretending streets in New-York. This house is as unpretending as the street. Mr. Spicer lives here. Let us enter. Mrs. Spicer and family of children from 19 years and under, compose the household. It is said to be a singular family. Mr. Spicer is a singular man. No one ever sees him. The butcher, the milkman, the landlord, don't know him. Mrs. Spicer does all the business. Mr. Spicer comes in late; he goes away early in the morning.

He is a business man; he has so much business that he is never seen in his family. Remain there day and night, and you will never see Mr. Spicer. The daughters become young ladies. They are well educated. They go out into society, but no one knows their father. Mr. Spicer's name is not in the business directory. So have this family lived for twenty years in the heart of New-York! At length the elder Miss Spicer is engaged to a most worthy man. It is needful to gain the consent of Mr. Spicer, that the marriage may take place.

A time is appointed and the expectant son-in-law is placed face to face with Mr. Spicer. He is told by the father himself that his name is not Spicer, but is Mr. Schuyler; that the mother of his daughter is not a wife; but if the daughter is taken in marriage the mother shall be wedded. The double act is consummated; the veil is removed. New-York is agitated for a moment by the disclosures; an elegant house is taken on Twenty-second-street, and the family is launched on the wave of fashionable life. All the world knows the sequel. With so rotten a foundation, how could the superstructure stand?

Laryngitis—Nitrate of Silver.—Doctor Ebert employs inhalations of nitrate of silver in substance with great benefit, in all inflammations of the laryngeal mucous membrane. He has employed the nitrate of silver also in solution, after the manner of Green, but has never been able to satisfy himself that the larynx was really entered. The mode in which the solid caustic is introduced is as follows: Three grains of the nitrate are mixed with one drachm of sugar; the powder is placed in a steel pen, which is itself firmly inserted in a quill open at both ends. The little apparatus is then put into the mouth, so that the end of the steel pen shall be on the end of the tongue; then the lips are closed round the quill, and the patient inspires forcibly. The first attempt is almost always a failure, and the nitrate is only tasted on the root of the tongue, but the patient soon learns to manage it very well; a little cough and irritation follow, but no great uneasiness. For young children this method does not answer, and a special apparatus must be used.—*Annalen des Berlin Char. Krankenhauses.*

Emigration.—During 1854, 11,900 emigrants sailed from Southampton, against 11,161 in the preceding year.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1855.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Proceedings in Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Congressional.

There was not much done in the House or Senate, yesterday, of public interest, other than the passing of Mr. MALLORY's Naval bill by the Senate. The provisions of the bill are published in our Congressional report this morning. The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig *General Armstrong* was taken up and debated until the adjournment.

In the House, the bill for the relief of Messrs. BELDEN & Co., remitting the duties on certain goods confiscated in Mexico, was passed, and thirty-six other private bills were favorably reported.

The Press and Legislature.

Some of the indignation of the State Assembly, of which there seems just now to be a surplus supply, vented itself yesterday upon the Albany correspondent of the DAILY TIMES. It seems that the seat of Mr. SELDEN, of Oswego County, is contested by Mr. WARNER, who claims to have received the largest number of legal votes. The matter was referred for investigation to the proper Committee—the final decision resting, of course, with the whole House. In a discussion of the case which came up on Wednesday, it appeared that three members of the Assembly, Messrs. A. G. WILLIAMS and O'KEEFE of this City, and Mr. AMBROSE STEVENS of Genesee, had appeared before that Committee *as counsel for one of the parties*. Our correspondent stated that fact, and proceeded to condemn their conduct in so doing, in decisive but not in vehement terms. Yesterday, Mr. WILLIAMS called the attention of the House to the subject, denounced our correspondent's remarks as a breach of privilege, and proceeded to say that, unless they were retracted, he should move for his expulsion. Mr. STEVENS sustained Mr. WILLIAMS, while Mr. O'KEEFE, with a much more just appreciation of the proprieties of the case, said that in the action he had taken he had only followed what his judgment condemned as a bad precedent. Mr. WILLIAMS, so far as we can learn from the reports, did not deny any of the *facts* stated by our correspondent; he admitted them all. He required a retraction of the *opinions* he had expressed, and menaced him with expulsion if he did not give it.

We apprehend Mr. WILLIAMS is under a slight misapprehension as to his position and the rights that belong to it. He is a member of the Assembly, and for aught we know, a profoundly wise and exceedingly influential member. But if he supposes that his membership gives him any right to interfere with the free expression of opinion, on the part of our correspondent or of any other citizen of the State, he has a good deal yet to learn. Probably the cheapest mode of obtaining that enlightenment would be for him to submit the motion which he has threatened to make. The body of which he is a member would probably teach him a lesson of modesty and propriety on this subject.

We think it not at all likely that our Correspondent *will make the retraction which* Mr. WILLIAMS exacts as the price of deliverance from his wrath. Whether he does or not, we desire to express our own cordial concurrence in the censures he bestowed upon the conduct of Mr. WILLIAMS, in acting as *Counsel* in a case upon which he is to pronounce as *Judge*. Such a course is directly at war with every principle of equity, and if attempted to be applied to ordinary cases at common or statute law, it would be resented with indignation. What would be said of the attempt of a Judge or a Juryman to act as counsel in a case that might come before him for trial and decision? The attempt to *do so* would be an outrage upon justice and an offence against decency. What is there to alter the case in the fact that the contest is before an Assembly, and involves the right of a district to representation? Mr. WILLIAMS will be called upon to decide that question as a juryman,—sworn to decide it in conformity with the law and the evidence;—what right has he to prejudge the case and make himself the counsel,—whether *paid or not makes not the slightest difference*,—of one side, or the other? We cannot help thinking that both he and Mr. STEVENS acted in the matter without reflection. Such action might have been excused; but the attempt to justify it, and especially to punish a citizen for expressing condemnation of it, goes beyond the limit of any such charitable construction.

We desire Mr. WILLIAMS and his colleagues of the Assembly to understand that our correspondent is at Albany to report facts, and to express just such opinions upon them, through the columns of the TIMES, as his judgment may lead him to form. He is present not as a favor, but as a right. Whatever aids may be extended to him in the performance of his duty to us and the public, will be gratefully acknowledged; but Mr. WILLIAMS must not fall into the error of supposing that the extension of such aids gives him or the Assembly any right to control his sentiments, or their free expression. And if we thought him capable of yielding for a moment to such menaces as Mr. WILLIAMS allowed himself to utter, we should assign him to some department of duty less responsible and important than that which he has hitherto very satisfactorily filled.

Home Industry—Woolens.

The English have induced us to enter upon a generous rivalry in manufactures, a friendly tournament under the banner of free trade. Well, what is the consequence? The English monopolists are striking down our manufactures one by one, and by an insidious plan of undermining have blown our mechanics out of their workshops and into the streets, to die of hunger or submit to the humiliation of charity soup tickets. Our Woolen trade is gone, ruined by the starvation wages of English operatives, who receive wages as follows: wool combers, two dollars and six cents per week, on an average; power loom weavers, two dollars per week; hand loom weavers, one dollar and seventy-five cents per week. These are the masters' returns of wages published by the Anti-Corn-law League. Now when we have this pauper labor to contend with on the one hand, and the vast English capital (raised chiefly by taking our corn and gold for cheap manufactures,) pressing against us on the other side, we need not be surprised that our woolen manufacturers have been obliged to shut up shop.

Free trade has an agreeable sound for an American ear, and Brother Jonathan dashes into it in a truly chivalrous spirit, without reflecting upon the history of this English free trade. Let us look at the past and be warned in the future.

The history of the woolen trade is but a reflex of the growth of other trades in England. English manufacturers have attained to their present giant strength and proportions, able now to crush all young rivals, by dint of the most rigid protection and unflinching selfishness.

In the time of HENRY VIII., there were no mills nor large woolen manufactories. Cloth was home spun for home use in the farmers' houses. Webs were sold in the markets by the farmer-weavers, as they are in Ireland at present. Finer qualities of cloth were woven in the cities, but the tailor was the capitalist who bought the wool and delivered it to the weaver in small quanties, to be made into pieces of cloth to suit the customers. By the protection afforded to the old trades guilds, the towns weavers were able to override the unprotected country weavers, who were beaten out of the market, and contented themselves with leave to make cloth for domestic use.

Laws were enacted to limit the number of looms and apprentices in villages and throughout the country districts. A weaver was heavily fined if he kept a tucking mill, and a tucker was likewise prohibited from keeping a loom. It was enacted that every broadcloath weaver must serve an apprenticeship of seven years. This law was intended to crush out the country hands who served only three or four years.

We need not detail at length the statutes made to protect the woolen trade of cities against the cheap labor of hamlets. Without these protective laws the townsmen would have been completely ruined, and the trade would have sunk to the production of the coarsest fabrics. The fine cloths of France and Flanders would have monopolized the English market for the superior quality of goods. The foreign guilds of workmen had their protection against cheap labor; the consequence was, that good wages enabled them to study and improve the "art and mystery of weaving." If the trade had not been likewise protected in England, foreign labor would have swept them out of their own market for fine goods, and the farmers could easily have beaten them at the making of cheap cloths.

The protection given to the superior workmen of cities did not destroy the village weaver, nor a farm weaver who made coarse cloth for home use. As long as hand-labor existed, manufactures of common goods were pretty well distributed throughout the community in town and country. There were no great monopolies, and there could be none, because the interests of the master and man were identical.

Protection was absolutely necessary to guard the young growth of English manufactures against the established and developed trade of her neighbors. England required protection against the cheap and elegant importations of the French looms. The young manufactories of European States required protection against older and stronger rivals, who could work more cheaply and expertly. But if protection was necessary in early times, when machinery was in its infancy, and when hand labor gave all an equal chance of success, how much more imperatively is protection called for now, when the vast capital and machinery and pauper labor of England crush every rival out of the field.

The most rigid protection saved the English from being driven out of their own markets by *the Irish, who were able to make cloths* cheaper and better. Fine woolen cloths were the staple exports of Ireland during, and long before the times of JAMES II. The aristocracy of Europe were clothed in the beautifully colored and elegantly finished cloths of Ireland.

Old Spanish and Italian songs mention the fine Irish cloths that adorned the elegant Dons and the enamored Romeos of the day.

When the English put WILLIAM III. on the Throne, they insisted that their woolen trade should be protected against the Irish rival. The King and Parliament hesitated to pass the sweeping measures proposed for the destruction of Ireland's chief branch of industry. But the English represented that their trade was being swamped and sunk by Irish competition, and the King, being indebted for a Throne to the English, forthwith commenced to destroy "the Irish rival," by the most stringent laws and heavy fines. But the Irish trade had a strong vitality, and seemed likely to survive penal enactments. It was forbidden to export Irish cloths, under penalty of death, or to import wool into Ireland. The Irish, of course, began to smuggle in wool from Scotland, and to smuggle out fine cloths to the Continent and to England. We need not detail the events of the struggle. The English were not satisfied until the Irish looms were smashed by law, and it was made penal to weave woolen cloths in Ireland. In order to appease the English and Protestant settlers in Ulster, they were allowed freedom to manufacture linens. And in order still further to ruin the hopes of reviving the woolen manufactures of Ireland, the Anglo-Irish Parliament enacted laws to encourage Protestant linens and put down Papist woolen—for instance, they prohibited the use of the home-made woolen shrouds for the dead, and commanded that linen should be used instead.

In short, the English manufacturers preserved their existence and gained power by protecting themselves against cheap rural labor at home. Then by protection against rival nations. The English having by these restrictive means gained a monopoly, they endeavored to ruin their neighbors, "which," says an English writer, (WADE) "was ungrateful enough, as it was to the skill and industry of the Flemings and other foreigners that our country had been mainly indebted for the establishment and success of their manufactures."

When England had gained a monopoly by this system of unflinching protection—when she had ruined the Irish rival by penal laws—when she had weakened foreigners by exciting war among them while she enjoyed peace in her island fastness guarded by a superior fleet,—she then proclaimed free trade.

We do not advocate the principle of protection as being in accordance with a true theory of political economy. But we have to deal with serious facts. English free trade is all one-sided. The theory of free trade is beautiful, but it is an impracticability as long as we have immense capital and machinery and pauper labor, and rigid protection for the monopolists on the English side, while on the American side there is no protection for manufacturing capital. We have limited liability as we ought to have. We desire to give high wages and to have cheap food. But this free-trade with England raises the price of grain on both sides. It drains us of our gold to increase the rival capital of England. Our weavers are thrown out upon the streets by the pressure of cheap English cloths. We have worn the cheap cloths and where is our gold? Sustaining the English capitalist—enabling him to ruin us. We shall be told that American employers are as selfish and as grinding as the English. But there is a vast difference. The English capitalist takes every cent away and spends nothing here, either in wages to men or in luxuries for himself; whereas, the American manufacturer would give wages to be spent and to circulate here, and he would live here himself and spend his fortune among his fellow-countrymen. We may return to this subject and view it in its different aspects. In the meantime let all theories of Free-Trade be answered by pointing to the woolen manufacturers out of work, while millions' worth of English cloths glut the market.

Kidnapping in New-York—But Which is the Kidnapper?

A very curious case of kidnapping came to light yesterday. We tell the story as we understand it, after free conversation with parties deeply interested on each side.

FRANCIS HERNANDEZ, a boy aged 15 years, was at school in the Institute at *Claverack*, a village some three miles back of Hudson, in this State. His father, a resident of Baracoa, Cuba, lies now in prison in Havana—arrested for the late matter of Baracoa. FRANCIS' uncle resides in this City, and is a well-known member of the Cuban Junta. On Thursday, S. CHRISTOVAL CARNOBELI, a messenger from the father, with the Spanish Consul at this port, proceeded to Claverack, called at the Institute and asked the teacher to see FRANCIS. When the lad appeared, the Consul handed him a letter, which the lad immediately recognized as in his father's handwriting, signed by his father's name and addressed to the Consul. At the Consul's request, the lad read—translating—it aloud, in the presence of three teachers. It was substantially a request to the Consul, from the father, to go with S. CARNOBELI, get the lad, and have him sent to Havana. The Consul asked him if he was willing to go, to which, according to this party, he assented readily. He wrote to his uncle, telling him that he obeyed his father's commands, &c. [This, the other party alleges, was written on compulsion, but the evidence is not forthcoming.]

Things were going on swimmingly. Yesterday at noon the *Empire City* was to leave her wharf. *FRANCIS* and his *father's* messenger, S. CARNOBELI, were on board, and the Spanish Consul was on the wharf ready to wave good bye to them, when presto! an officer, the uncle and others, as the last bell was ringing, rush on board, take possession of the boy, and he is hurried away out of the reach of Consul or friend, and by them is seen *no more*. Steamers wait for no man—in five minutes more the *Empire City* is moving off; the disappointed fume with rage, and charge the captors with kidnapping a person who, under his father's orders was going to his home. The successful party are in high glee, yet breathing out threatenings of proceedings against the emissaries of Spanish despotism for kidnapping from our free State the ward of a true and honest guardian.

The uncle, it seems, had received a telegraphic dispatch from Claverack during the morning, which put him upon his feet—and very likely for the best of reasons.

We have received a call from S. CARNOBELI, and have seen the papers under which he and the Spanish Consul acted. The letter from the father to the Consul urged him to be sure and get the boy—"that he (the father) might be relieved of his distress." It gave him all the father's authority that he could delegate to command the son. The letter to S. CARNOBELI from the father was a very strong one. It urged him to be *sure* and get him, and to use all secrecy to *prevent the uncle from learning the attempt*. The letter from the father to the son urged the latter if he had liberty to leave the school when he wished, to do so quietly, to be sure the uncle did not find out his intentions, and to come home, for the poor imprisoned father's sake. The Consul forbid that anything having a shade of dishonor about it should be done, and insisted that the teachers should see his letters, know his authority, and that the boy consented. This letter was accompanied by a photograph of the father, on the back of which was another request to "FRANK" to come home. Another letter was from the boy's mother, postmarked "Baracoa," to his father in the prison, begging him to send for "FRANK." There can be no question that the authority of the messenger and of the Consul, *so far as the father could confer it*, were sufficiently explicit, and the authenticity of the letters satisfactory. It may, indeed, excite some surprise why, if there were no political issue at stake, such extreme care was taken to settle these points. As the uncle,—the acting guardian who had placed the boy at school, who clothed and fed him, and was responsible for his bills,—had seen none of these documents, of course he cannot be blamed for preventing strangers from carrying off his ward. As to the boy's wishes—if that has anything to do with the case—the parties tell no conflicting stories. Each asserts that the other party did what it did against his will.

These are the facts as near as we can gather them from the varying stories. But perhaps we may as well tell still more while we are about it. These brothers shortly since both belonged to the Cuban Revolutionary party. But one was arrested and imprisoned. To save his own life, doubtless it was that he turned traitor to his companions in insurrection. Whether pardoned or not we do not know; but in prison he yet remains, perhaps as much for security from assassination by his betrayed comrades as anything else. There leaks out the fact that, when the boy should come home, the whole family would leave Cuba for Spain. And from this a two-fold guess may be hazarded, either that the father, with natural affection desired to have his family united in their exile, and especially that his son should not remain with one who would teach him to regard his father as a base traitor, or that the Government appreciated the necessity of having at hand a hostage in the person of the beloved nephew for the good behavior of the rebel uncle in New-York. In this last view it is not difficult to account for the photograph and the repeated assurance by mother and father to son, and friend and Consul, of the necessity of the removal. Nor is it in this view hard to see why the Consul should feel called upon to take the steps he did in the matter. But whatever the motive, the affair is a curious one. It certainly is a case of kidnapping. But which is the kidnapper—uncle or Consul?

The Mails by the Africa.

The following letter, from our well advised special correspondent in London, reviews the latest phase of the Eastern question on the eve of the sailing of the *Africa*. The interesting paper from the pen of KOSSUTH, to which he makes reference, will be found on our second page.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 19, 1855.

Political situation, or, to say better, Diplomacy, has, as you will see, made another step towards the termination of the war. "*The English and French Ministers in Vienna have received powers enabling them to treat for peace with Russia.*" *Such is our last telegraphic dispatch. I have told* you fully enough the reasons of my belief that peace was at hand, and so I content myself with simply reporting the facts as they come, to corroborate my previous statements. The Austrian treaty works well; and although Baron BRUCK (made Minister of Finances) has been allowed to be, after dinner, very warlike and anti-Russian at Constantinople, his master in Vienna is full of a contrary hope, and assures a deputation of the National Bank that peace is very probable. People are here very bellicose, no doubt, but this comes from the delusion that Russia has been reduced to that condition of helplessness that she must seek for peace. Government is, moreover, glad to have that belligerent spirit while treating with the Czar. Popular feeling may serve its purposes of reconciliation, and once the settlement concluded, it will not mind its clamors. Public opinion in free England *is a precious mystification in all matters of* foreign policy. Parliament will sit again next week, and then you will see how Lord ABERDEEN will command its confidence. His policy triumphs, although some of his colleagues may be forced to resign, on the plea of maladministration. There is, however, no Ministerial crisis as yet, whatever the well-wise may invent. His Lordship is to receive the vacant blue ribbon for having successfully prevented the war from being one of any good result to nations. Mr. COBDEN's speech at Leeds was below mediocrity, and to himself personally a failure. The meeting carried a resolution for the energetic prosecution of the war. The audience of some 5,000 persons was, however, by no means of a genuine warlike character. Its bellicose spirit was more a *show* than reality. It is the *fashion* now to appear decided not to make peace until Sebastopol shall have been taken. Fortunately *for these good people they do not mean it*, or else their prospects would be miserable. Mr. COBDEN had what is called a "fair hearing," and it is no doubt a very just and desirable thing, that all opinions should be listened to in courtesy and forbearance,—such is, of course, the explanation for that shown in the present instance to the member for the West Riding. I cannot, however, help thinking that people, *when* and *if* in earnest, are not exactly so polite and tolerant as were those of the very respectable audience towards a man of note who has been called a traitor to his country. Mr. COBDEN has for the moment, no command over the opinions of his constituents, but he still retains a sufficient amount of popularity to raise, without any interruptions of a notable sort, his dissenting voice on a point asserted to be of national honor. This circumstance characterizes the true situation, more than all the hypocritical braggadocio of unmeaning ministerial organs. If you wish to know the spirit of the "highest circles," the letters of thanks to the Czar by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE and his liberated son, Lord DUNKELLIN, will give you sufficient insight into it. In one word, we have here the spectacle of a war carried on with "words, words, words," while diplomacy is busy acting in the contrary direction. Its last move has been the adhesion of Sardinia to the Alliance. I gave you, in my last, a short characteristic of that adhesion. Now I am enabled to send you KOSSUTH's admirable article on that subject. Your readers receive it in advance of one mail. There remains, therefore, nothing for me to tell you on that matter. KOSSUTH will, no doubt, be assailed from many a side for that "fresh abuse of England's hospitality," and there will be plenty of people who will be sure "he is a Russian agent;" his article will, nevertheless, remain as the most eloquently correct and logical exposition of that new treaty and its intended consequences. It is just to observe, that there are also Englishmen not blinded by vanity and selfishness, and you will find a very good leading article concerning this Sardinian adhesion in the *Daily News* of yesterday. The plot is surely thickening, and it will explode before long in the stupefied face of an astounded Parliament. Affairs are already so far advanced, that many of the pompous attributes of the war, so much trumpeted for its holiness, are dropt one by one, and there it will stand shortly, in disgusting nakedness.

"How is it to be explained, Sir," it was asked of me the other day, "that Republican America shows no sympathy for the cause of the Allies?" "Why, Sir," said I, "the explanation is obvious. Republican America sees in all European Governments but gradations of the same one principle of despotism. All your rulers are tyrants, big or petty, *ejusdem farinæ*, and their occasional quarrels are only an evidence of their not always being able to wash—as NAPOLEON used to say—their dirty linen *en famille*. We have no sympathies for the Czar, but still less for those who but yesterday were crawling at his *feet*, and will crawl again as soon as he shall forbear kicking their servile adulation." This conversation took place in a political saloon, at a *soirée*. There were several groups in the several parts of the room. The talk was all about the peace prospects, and it was most edifying to listen to these discussions; for while in one group it was asserted that "we do not care in the least for Turkey," the next corner's audience was unanimous in assenting to its extemporized orator's declaration that "England has no business to meddle with the rule of Austria in Hungary, Italy and Gallicia,"—and a gathering round the fireplace decided—with unhesitating firmness, and without being aware of the ludicrous *non sequitur* of its argument, as compared, by a lounging listener, to the premises heard in the two other debating circles—that "the Allies went to war merely from a point of chivalrous sentiment, prompted to action by the just cause of a weak State, and in order to promote the freedom of oppressed nationalities against their reckless despots." I told you my opinion about the proffered mediation of the United States between these quarreling Monarchs. You may have seen how that offer has been appreciated. The motion was a blunder, to say the least of it. This is, however, not to mean that America should remain a quiet and indifferent looker on, *now that negotiations are set on foot to decide important questions of general concern, interests of world-embracing gravity.* We have a mighty duty towards ourselves as well as the cause of progress, to vindicate our right to a seat and vote in those conferences to be opened at Vienna. Our Government should not lose time in taking the necessary steps for such a vindication. All liberal-minded Europeans look in that direction for the United States; and the *Daily News*—which, I am happy to see, seems to have got rid of the provisional mismanagement of its policy—openly says that the Peoples will have no confidence in the consultations of that expected Congress, except on the condition that America shall be asked to take part in them. But we must not wait *to be asked*—the invitation might not come, and it is not wanted, moreover—we must present ourselves where we have a right to be.

The wonderful success of the new French loan is quite a phenomenon, and shows the readiness of that people to go to war against any despot. What would not a NAPOLEON I. wage with such sources at his disposition! NAPOLEON I., however, is no more, and his nephew, "Number III.," as NICHOLAS called him, is a prudent man, and no soldier. So he will make his peace and pocket the money given for war.

The Cortes in Spain has, at last, been presented to the new Constitution, and we may now look for interminable debates. You may see by the statements in to-day's papers, that I was not wrong in estimating at its true value of a Cabinet trick, the last declaration of the Spanish Government about some mysterious dangers threatening *the safety of the State*.

Singular Coincidence.

It will be recollected that in the controversies *in the public papers on the subject of* liberty of conscience and of public worship, growing out of the imprisonment of the MADIAI in *Florence*, Tuscany, Archbishop HUGHES of *New-York*, offered the distinction between liberty of conscience and liberty of public worship; teaching that the conscience could not be restrained, but the outward acts of public worship might. In this way he attempted to justify the despotic conduct of the Tuscan authorities in imprisoning the MADIAI. It is curious to observe that LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of France, in answer to a memorial of the Protestants, praying *for* permission to exercise the rights of conscience in matters of religion, replied, through his Minister of worship, almost in the very words of Archbishop HUGHES, "That he recognizes the rights of liberty of conscience in his subjects but not liberty of worship." It is such simple coincidences as these that indicate the wonderful and mysterious organization of the Church with which both of these distinguished men are connected, by which every suggestion *that is deemed of advantage to the Church is* communicated to some common centre, and from this is dispersed, to be used authoritatively, and as conclusive on the question concerned.

Mr. Leigh's Speech.

We publish this morning the speech of Hon. C. C. LEIGH, made in the Assembly on Wednesday *last*, *in vindication of Senator* SEWARD from the attacks that have been made upon him. It is a careful and candid examination of his public life, undertaken evidently for the purpose of ascertaining the truth in regard to the various allegations that have been made and prosecuted under a sincere and conscientious desire to ascertain and meet the requirements of duty. It will be read with very general interest and satisfaction.

New Scavenger Apparatus.

Yesterday an entirely new plan of dirt-cart was offered for the inspection of the public, now all alive to whatever has the most remote bearing on street cleaning. The machine is very solidly constructed of the usual box shape, the body resting on a frame truck-carriage, supplied with rollers to facilitate dumping purposes. The chief advantages of this cart are, that it is supplied with a hoisting crane and pullies by which large boxes and barrels of ashes, &c., can be lifted and deposited in it without blinding passers-by with clouds of dust, as is now the case. Larger dust-boxes can be also used on the sidewalks, without the fear of having them stolen.

Young Men's Whig General Committee.

The Democratic Whig Young Men's Committee met last evening, at the Broadway House, Hon. JAMES H. WELSH in the Chair. No business of importance was transacted, except the passage of a Resolution offered by EDGAR MCMULLEN, of the Third Ward, endorsing the action of the Whig caucus of the State Legislature in presenting a candidate to represent this State in the United States Senate for the next six years. The resolves of the Committee will be found in our advertising columns.

☞ The Five Point's House of Industry received from visitors at the splendid mansion of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND during the month of January, $329 20.

Eating His Words.

The following is from the New-York *Herald* of Feb. 2:

MARCY AND THE LETTER WRITERS.—*The Washington letter writers persist* in the assertion that MARCY will shortly resign. *We have no faith in any such thing.* We rather suspect that CUSHING, FORNEY, and other Kitchen Cabinet conspirators, are the sources of these reports, and that their object is to familiarize Mr. President PIERCE with the idea that it would be good policy to get rid of MARCY. To be sure, in the DUDLEY MANN disclosures there is sufficient provocation for MARCY to throw up his commission in disgust; but as against the Kitchen conspiracy, it is plainly his policy to hold on. France has no temptations for him, for there the spoils fall short of the expenses. MARCY will stick to the spoils, and let the Kitchen displace him if they can. The best expedient for driving him out will be to dispatch DUDLEY MANN as Minister to Paris. Hints, we perceive, have been thrown out in this direction; but we presume that Mr. PIERCE has had enough of DUDLEY and his projected socialist rupture with LOUIS NAPOLEON, by this time. The Administration dare not send MANN to France; Mr. PIERCE is afraid to remove MARCY, and MARCY will not resign. This is our view of the position of MARCY and the Kitchen. MARCY has the whip hand, and he will hold on.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 3.

DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS—Art, Scenery, Incidents and Life in Italy.

WORK AND WAGES—Condition, treatment and pay of Workmen on American Farms.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings in Congress.

ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings in the Legislature.

TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

EDITORIALS—Napoleon's Policy, a Retrospect—England's Project of making the United States her Penal Colony—Webster and Kossuth—Bishop Potter in Canada—United States Senator—How England does it—Lieutenant Hunter and his Unaccountable Return—Missionary Work—The Texas Debt Bill—Cure for our Poverty—Gen. Sam Houston—The News from the Pacific.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $12, will be sent to one POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MORE ABOUT LOCKS.—AN ARTICLE CALCULATED to mislead the public, in reference to the sole right to manufacture and sell JONES' ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, (more commonly called "The World's Fair Lock,") having recently been published, the subscribers would refer all parties interested to the following notice: THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold to Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, New-York, the patent right of my

ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK,

Commonly called "Jones' Anti-Gunpowder Lock;" or, "The World's Fair Lock."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed on a Safe at the World's Fair, with $1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, while the visitors got tired of turning the dials with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being [illegible].

Bankers, jewelers and merchants, who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY G. JONES.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26, 1855.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
Successors to Rich & Co.,
No. 146 and 128 Water-st., New-York.

The only makers of "Salamander Safes," combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S OPINION OF WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

From the Independent, Nov. 11, 1852.

And now, if our readers would like a sober word in the way of our honest opinion, we would say that we regard this as about the most [illegible] attempt of a gin seller, tricked up with a medical endorsement, to get the patronage of that large class of orphan drinkers, made by the Maine Law, who desire to have all the benefits of drinking, with all the respectability of temperance; and Mr. Wolfe is engaged in that interesting game long known under the very homely phrase of "whipping the devil around the stump."

THE TEN GOVERNORS' OPINION OF WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.

From the Tribune, Nov. 25, 1854.

The Committee on Prisons (Govs. Duke and Degro,) to whom was referred the propriety of using Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps in our hospitals, respectfully report that they have examined the article, and in their judgment it possesses no advantage over other brands of gin at much less cost; and therefore recommend that this Board do not purchase it over the pure Holland gin. Adopted.

ARTHUR KENDALL, No. 7 William-st., sells the pure Holland gin, warranted as imported, by the gallon, at $2; sample bottles 50 cents each; twelve bottles in case, complete, $6.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $300; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

CLEAR THE TRACK.—JUST OUT AND FOR SALE at all the Newspaper Dépôts throughout the City, and by all the newsboys. The New-York PICAYUNE of to-day contains a glorious hit at Chevalier Wikoff's Courtship and its Consequences, with the American Holyoke, 18 rich and racy Caricatures. Ladies prepare. Gentlemen beware. Coquettes and Fortune Hunters, Where are You? Price, as usual, only three cents. The newsboys will have the PICAYUNE on SUNDAY MORNING. First edition 40,000.

MORE ABOUT PLATED GOODS.—THE HOLIDAYS played the very mischief with my assortment of plated and Britannia urns, tea-setts, &c., and many a "happy family" are made more joyful by certain reflections from, or connected with the bright "tea things" upon their table.

I have now a full supply of the best patterns of cake baskets, castors, urns and tea setts, and shall be happy to make it for the interest of my numerous retail patrons to continue their trade with LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A superlative tonic diuretic, anti-dyspeptic and invigorating Cordial, recommended by physicians in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Incipient Dropsy, Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Put up in quart and pint bottles, with my name on the bottle, cork and label, and for sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-st.

LINENS, LINENS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION a large stock of Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies and Table Damasks, which we will offer this morning at great bargains. Also, 10 cases of Fine Shirting Linens at 2s., 3s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, slightly damaged by water on the voyage of importation, and worth more by 50 per cent.

E. H. LEADBEATER,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

DR. RUSH'S
BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WHITE MUSTARD.

For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pains and soreness of the breast, and a tough morning phlegm. In bottles for 25 cents and one dollar. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 281 Broadway; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

How lightly falls the foot of time
That only treads on flowers.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH WHITE SATIN, KID AND black gaiter boots and slippers for balls, private weddings, &c., also Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's boots and shoes of all the various styles, patronize J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

MME. DEMOREST, EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS, No. 375 Broadway.—During this month only, waist patterns cut at 12½ cents; and Mme. DEMOREST'S large and fruitful system of dress cutting taught at $1 25. Grand Spring opening 1st of March.

POPULAR TRADE.—E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, is selling Spring Silks at 4s. and 5s., that cost 50 cents to import. Gents. best Kid Gloves at 4s. Rich Ribbons from 1s. up—and Shawls, Bareges, Lawns, and Delaines equally cheap.

SINGLE HATS AT WHOLESALE PRICE, AT THE New Hat Co., Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st., for $3, equal to any hat sold for $4 in the City.

[illegible] Duel at the Acme Family [illegible] ... On Thursday afternoon, one of these ridiculous exhibitions, styled, satirically, "a hostile meeting," took place between two young men of this city, one a boarder at Jones' Hotel, and the other a sojourner at the United States. We suppress the names, out of pity for the parties. The two young gentlemen had a quarrel on Thursday morning, in the course of which one of the parties called the other "a coward." Hereupon the gentleman to whom the epithet was applied, felt called upon to send a challenge to "pistols and coffee." The challenge was accepted, and a meeting was arranged to take place somewhere in the vicinity of Girard College. But this was considered dangerous ground, and the scene was changed to a grove near Camden. The seconds had resolved to treat the affair as a joke, and the pistols were loaded accordingly, without any missile that could create a call for the surgeon. The belligerents were escorted to the ground before mentioned, and the ordinary preparations made for a fight. In the meantime the young gentleman who had applied the epithet of coward, began to think the affair had gone just far enough, and, Acre-like, was indisposed to "face the music." He was seized with a shiver, and his courage left him at every pore. But the tremendous words "one," "two," were spoken, "three" was about to be pronounced, when our trembling friend dropped the pistol and took to his heels. He never stopped until he was safe on board the ferry-boat and under the protection of the captain. It is generally understood that this young warrior is not a near relative of the valiant Lord Forth, who was kicked out of the British camp in the Crimea for cowardly conduct; but simply one who thought that "villainous saltpetre," might give an unpleasant ventilation to vital parts of the body.—*Philadelphia North American, Jan. 27.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Baptism of a Jew.—God permitting, the ordinance of baptism will be administered TO-MORROW EVENING to Abraham Petowsky, from Koenigsberg, Prussia, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, corner of Chrystie-st., by R. T. Hincox, the Pastor of the Church. Previous to it, a sermon will be preached by Nahum J. Steiner, a converted Jew, [illegible]

The Gospel of the Kingdom of God as Taught [illegible] LORD'S DAY by Dr. Thomas, at the meeting house of the Association of Believers, corner of 23d-st. and 7th-av. [illegible]

The Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church will [illegible] SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, (by invitation) with the Rev. Dr. [illegible] [illegible]

Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.—History and Character of Joseph continued in a series of Lectures to the Young, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. [illegible]

Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—[illegible] SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

Rev. Thomas Wilkie will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] Williamsburgh. [illegible]

Rev. Professor Martin, of the N. Y. University, [illegible] Young Men's Christian Association TO-MORROW EVENING at 7 o'clock, [illegible] E. LORD, Chairman.

Course of Sermons to the Young.—Rev. J. Howard Smith, [illegible] SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 4. [illegible]

[illegible] SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 4, [illegible] Rev. A. M. ROBINSON. [illegible]

[illegible] will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., [illegible] Hall, No. 472 Broadway. [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Wm. S. Balch will give a lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, on *The Life and Times of John Bunyan*, [illegible]

[illegible] SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7 o'clock, [illegible] Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., [illegible]

[illegible] Sabbath School will take place on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., of Brooklyn, will deliver the [illegible] Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., will deliver the Eighth Discourse before the Young People's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, [illegible] on SABBATH EVENING next, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to attend. Seats free.

Hoboken.—Rev. Wm. G. McIlhaney, who has accepted the call of the Associate Presbyterian Congregation [illegible] TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7 in the evening. Seats free.

The Apocalypse.—A Discourse on The Revelation of St. John will be preached in the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, [illegible] next SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 4. Services will commence at 7 o'clock.

Emmanuel L. Bishop is to preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock, and 7 in the evening, at the C. Israelite Sanctuary, [illegible]

The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church (Colonel Cullum,) Crosby-st., between Spring and Broome. Rev. Stevenson L. Finney, Pastor. Service at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2 P. M.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler—Will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in Market-st. Church, on *The Straight Path and the Safe Path*. Young men are invited.

Rev. Joseph H. Wakely, D. D.—Will deliver the 12th Discourse before the "Young People's Christian Association" of Calvary Baptist Church, (23d-st., near 6th-av.) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Jacob Brodhead, D. D.—Will preach next SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., at 3 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Broome and Greene-sts.

Rev. S. D. Cochran will preach the Funeral Sermon of the late Alonzo W. Crampton, in the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 10½ o'clock.

Sabbath Evenings in Rutgers-street Church.—The sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Feb. 4, will be delivered at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Potts, of this City.

Broadway Tabernacle.—Rev. Daniel P. Noyes will Preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting WILLIAM MADDOX, a native of Liverpool, England, about forty years of age, and stands about five feet five inches high. Has black hair, full black whiskers, and rather dark complexion. Some three years ago he worked as a laborer at the Novelty Works, in this City, and is supposed to have gone West. Any information respecting the above person will be gratefully received by his family, and may be communicated to JOHN TREPPETT & BROTHER, No. 43 William-st., New-York.

THE GENT that called on me yesterday, the 1st inst., inquiring for information, and had some samples with him, from Albany, will hear something to his advantage by calling on ADAM as soon as possible.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—I collect debts in Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Middletown, New-Britain, Meriden, [illegible] Norwalk, [illegible] in Connecticut; in Springfield, Worcester, and Boston, Mass., and in New-York City and Brooklyn. [illegible] Address H. HEYES, Hartford, Conn.

NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—THE EVERETT [illegible] will meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at No. [illegible] ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, President. Thomas [illegible], Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—The UNITED STONE CUTTERS are hereby notified to meet in [illegible] Hall, [illegible] on TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of [illegible] [illegible] Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Notice.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the only person by the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners, at their stores, Nos. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 10 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. Clark went to New-Foundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he continues his supervision of that branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as success depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, as without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. Hegeman, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 25 years and a member of the firm over 12 years, and had the principal supervision of the business, and no exertion will be spared to secure the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for 25 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

Chemists & Druggists, No. 165, 273 & 511 Broadway.

Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.—This article, so generally prescribed by physicians at this season of the year for consumption, coughs, colds, &c., to be insured genuine must have the signature of T. V. RUSHTON. Sold by him wholesale and retail at his drug stores, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, &c., are instantly relieved by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE—the cheapest and best cough remedy ever used. Every family should procure it. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 132 Fulton-st., up stairs.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agent.

Broadway House, Feb. 2, 1855.

Democratic Whig Young Men.—On motion of Edgar McMullen, of the Third Ward, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the result of the late fraternal interchange of sentiment among the Whig members of the State Legislature, presenting a candidate to be chosen to represent the State of New-York in the United States Senate, is in accordance with the preference of this body; and that we hail it as an evidence of the fidelity of the Whig party to a time honored landmark—fidelity to Freedom, Humanity and Justice.

It was also

Resolved, That the above Resolution be published in the New-York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Albany Evening Journal*.

JAMES H. WELSH, Chairman.

PIERE C. VAN WYCK, THOMAS C. ACTON, } Vice Chairmen.

W. H. BROWNE, JACOB CLALWELL, } Secretaries.

Sixth Ward Relief Association.—TREASURER'S REPORT.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following donations since the last report:

James Phalen, Esq., Treasurer of Ball for the Relief of the Poor	$[illegible]
Commissioners of Emigration	[illegible]
By mail from [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Cornelius Driscoll	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

From Mr. Von Glahn, 1 bundle clothes; from Mr. [illegible] (Florence Hotel), [illegible] loaves bread; [illegible] James Campbell, No. 154 Bayard-st., [illegible] loaves bread; [illegible]

Donations in money, clothing, &c. will be received at the store-house, Nos. [illegible] Duane-st., or by the Treasurer, No. [illegible] Elm-st., which will be duly acknowledged.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

Eighteenth Ward Relief Association.—The Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor of the XVIIIth Ward, hereby give notice that the Soup-house is open daily from 12 to 2, in the basement of the [illegible] [illegible] VALENTINE G. HALL, Treasurer, No. 16 Gramercy-park, [illegible]

VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman.

Jas. C. Holden, Secretary.

Dr. Moore's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—[illegible] Prepared by Dr. C. MOORE, [illegible] and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

Clinton Union.—The Clinton Union will hereafter meet in the Class-room of the Mercantile Library Association on MONDAY EVENINGS. Question for discussion on Monday evening, the 5th inst.: *Were the Crusades instrumental in advancing the cause of Civilization?* Members of the Library and others are invited to be present.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, President.

J. E. Mead, Secretary.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Feb. 6.—R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.—*Little Things.*

Feb. 13.—R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.—*Work and its Rewards.*

Feb. 20.—W. Adams, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Important Invention.—The model of Traveling Bridge, to transport trains of railroad cars on piers over rivers, without obstructing navigation, and without danger of freshets or inconvenience from ice, freshets or draw-bridges, has just been completed by the patentee, Mr. FREDERIC FIELD, and may be seen at No. 16 Leight-st. Railroad officers and engineers are invited to examine it.

Career and Character of O'Connell.—A lecture on the above subject will be delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5. By Thos. D'Arcy Magee, Esq. Tickets 25 cents, can be had at the doors of the Tabernacle on the evening of the lecture.

Spiritualism at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway—Lectures in the MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock; and Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free; the public are invited.

Eleventh Anti-Slavery Lecture, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Admittance 25 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

(Established in 1823,)

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MANUFACTURED TO ORDER—Of any size, and elegantly painted with any Landscapes, Letters, or other device required upon them.

They obstruct the view from and admit the view to the street. They also admit the light and air, and keep out insects. LEE & CO., No. 360 Bleecker-st.

WILLIAM DUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

San Francisco, California.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafe, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks, HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; MAYHEW, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

TEACHERS' MEETING AND CORRESPONDENCE DAILY at the U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY and TEACHERS' UNION, No. 348 Broadway, [illegible] No charge to pupils.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 287 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. [illegible] JOHN K. HOFFER.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced Protestant [illegible] Call at No. 23 [illegible]-st., [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, [illegible] Apply at No. 161 Waverley-place, third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse in a private family, by a respectable English girl; and as good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent English woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young German, about 18, wishes a situation as boy, waiter, servant, clerk or workman, for his board, lodging and washing, or $3 50 a week. Inquire at No. 28 Amity-place, rear, in Lafayette, near Bleecker-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—The advertiser has a sister, an American young lady, about 20 years of age, who is desirous of procuring a home in a pious family, in the country or City, to do plain sewing, and as a companion to a lady. Address ORPHAN, Daily Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—An American girl, for one month. Also, a Protestant girl to do general housework; must be a first-rate washer and ironer. German preferred. Apply at No. 126 South 8th-st., 3d house above 8th, Williamsburgh.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANTED—Or a respectable farmer and wife (without children), to take charge of a beautiful country seat, of easy and ready access to the City, at a moderate compensation over and above a living from the farm products, and a handsome furnished cottage. None need apply but such as can bring the best references of character and business. Address I. M., post-paid, office of the New-York Daily Times.

AGENCY WANTED.—A gentleman of the highest respectability having withdrawn from an active business in which he was engaged 18 years, possessing an eligible office, and an extensive circle of acquaintances, would like to accept of the agency of some respectable banking, insurance, railroad, or manufacturing company, that would require not more than five or six hours daily attention. Address AGENCY, Box No. 87 General Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Church School, immediately, an English Teacher who can bring unexceptionable references. A gentleman of classical attainments will find a favorable opportunity for advancement. Inquire at No. 91 West 28th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

PORTER.—Wanted by a respectable married man, a situation as porter in a dry-goods store or warehouse, or in any respectable house of business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can read and write well. Has good references. His wife, a dressmaker, is willing to take in needlework, or go out by the day or week. Apply to JOSEPH STEELE, No. 16 Cliff-st., near John-st., New-York.

BOOKKEEPER.—The subscriber, an active business man and a bookkeeper, and can furnish the best of references, is in want of employment, either with or without an interest, in any respectable mercantile or manufacturing business which will afford a remuneration for time employed or capital (say $3,000) invested. All notes addressed to J. M. O. C., Times office, will be attended to.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a lady who can give references to families of the highest respectability in this City. If desired, would be glad to undertake, also, the superintendence of a family of small children, having had experience in the duties of such a situation. Please address Box No. 204, Lower Post-Office.

TO JOURNALISTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A gentleman competent to take charge of a well established weekly paper, representing a most important national interest, and who can advance $1,000 at least, can have a rare opportunity to engage on a salary at first, with a view to ultimate partnership, if mutually agreeable. None need apply unless possessed of both the qualifications and money. Address M. & CO., Times Office.

EDITORSHIP.—A gentleman who has been long and successfully engaged as editor of a popular literary and family periodical, would be glad to take the editorship of a magazine or weekly paper, on reasonable terms. Address T. V. W., at this office.

CHORISTER WANTED—A gentleman acquainted with the music and psalmody of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches, to lead in the Church. Apply at the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church in 28th-st., between the 8th and 10th-avs., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a situation as teacher or resident governess, by a young lady, who has had some experience in teaching mathematics, the higher English branches, and the rudiments of French and Latin. Address H. E. PETERS, Times office.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—In a Boarding School near the City.—A gentleman or lady as resident teacher of French; must speak it fluently and correctly. Address PRINCIPAL, this office.

WET NURSE.—Wanted, by a young American married woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. She has just lost her baby. Apply at No. 236 Grand-st., rear building, 4th floor, near the Bowery.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter only. She must be well recommended. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, South Brooklyn.

CLERK WANTED.—A good experienced clerk in the office of a first-class hotel. Must have the best of references. Address A. E. S., Times Office.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 7 Gold-st.

WET NURSE.—Wanted, by a young American married woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. She has just lost her baby. Apply at No. 236 Grand-st., rear building, 4th floor, near the Bowery.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to procure a building in Brooklyn, somewhere between Hicks, Clinton, Orange and Atlantic-sts., for the purpose of establishing a private dancing academy for families. Any one having property to improve, or a good house in which alterations could be made, either by the owner or lessee, can hear of a good tenant for a term of years, by addressing A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

WHARF WANTED TO LEASE—The northern half not less than three hundred feet each side of a good, wide wharf, on the North River, below Spring-st., for steamship purposes. Must be of convenient access to vessels drawing twenty feet of water. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,098 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent in Williamsburg, near the Peck-slip Ferry, and in the vicinity of South 8th or South 9th-sts., a dwelling well built and in good order. Rent about $300. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 21 Wall-st., from 9 to 1.

WANTED TO RENT.—The second floor of a neat two-story house, in a good neighborhood, to be situated within three-quarters of a mile of the corner of Bowery and Walker-st., to consist of two rooms and two bedrooms. Rent not to exceed $175. Possession required by the 1st of April. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 107 Walker-st.

SEVENTH WARD.—Wanted to purchase a dwelling house in upper part of VIIth Ward, or lower part of XIIIth Ward. Address Box No. 1,479.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A family disposed to accommodate, residing in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry, can make an arrangement with a gentleman, wife and daughter of ten years, for the year commencing in April, for very comfortable board at a fair price; or make arrangements to take a furnished house and board the owner, as above, at half an hour's distance from the ferry, the lady and daughter to be absent most of the Summer. None but those able to make comfortable arrangements need address, with references, L. A. C., Box No. 3,812, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms in 16th-st., near 7th av., with breakfast and tea. Dinner on Sundays. Terms reasonable. Address J. H. L., Box No. 2,060 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a genteel family in 22d-st., between 8th and 10th avs. Good rooms and pleasant location. Address E. J., Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two very desirable front rooms in a small family, at No. 29 Livingston-st., opposite the garden of the Young Ladies' Institute, and convenient to the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—By a well educated French gentleman in a respectable German family, where pure German is spoken. Location desired below Union-square, not far from Broadway. Or, by the same, a furnished room with a grate, between Prince and Franklin. References exchanged. Address, prepaid, with particulars to "ORANGE," Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—Below Canal-st., if possible. Terms not to exceed $4 per week. The advertiser is about 18 years old, and would prefer a private family. Address G. W. H., Care WM. HALL & SON, Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family. The house is a new English basement, with all the modern improvements—location excellent. Inquire at No. 119 9th-st., five doors west of Broadway.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

LODGINGS.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable lodging, in a respectable private family where there are no children, at $1 50 per week, within half a block of the 6th and 8th-av. cars. Inquire at No. 45 Leroy-st.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

KINSLEY & DARLING, DRUGGISTS—Wholesale Agency for the sale of:

KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
BRAGG'S MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
BIRDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.
HOLLOWAY'S COMPOUND ARNICA PLASTERS.
HOLLOWAY'S FAVORITE WORM CONFECTIONS.
HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS AND WORM SYRUP.
McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.
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WIDDOW'S CHINA, GLASS AND STONE CEMENT.
WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.
BURGESS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR.
BRYAN'S CELEBRATED PULMONIC WAFERS.

Together with all the popular preparations of the day, and a general stock of choice Drugs, &c. No. 63 Vesey-st.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES?—If you do, use your beard won't grow naturally, all you have to do is to use my ONGUENT, which will in six weeks, force your beard or hair to grow strong and thick, and I warrant it will not stain or injure the skin. [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. 187 Nassau-st., HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. [illegible] State-st., Albany; BARNINGER, Rochester, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

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N. B.—Booksellers and Agents who wish an early supply, will do well to send their orders to the Publishers, as by so doing they will be supplied from the first edition. This Work will not be sent to Agents unless specially ordered.

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK

Has leading Editorials on the following timely topics, interesting to religious readers—viz:

THE CHURCH-PROPERTY QUESTION—showing the dangerous pretensions of the Catholic Bishops; OPIUM-EATING—presenting some striking facts in respect to this vice; JEALOUSY AMONG MINISTERS; THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE—defending Professor Henry and the Regents; FINE ARTS AND THE PURITANS—in reply to the Critic of the *Independent*; THE CRIMINAL CODE—advocating its adoption. Also, a graphic description of the leading Religious Men of Germany, a Letter from Lieut. Maury on the Harmony of Science and Revelation, a Sketch of the State Temperance Society, and attractive articles for the Family, the Sabbath-School, and the Children, and a full Condensation of the Religious and General News of the Week. The editors have secured the coöperation of the following eminent clergymen:

Wm. Adams, D. D.,	Saml. T. Spear, D. D.,
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THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION POSTPONED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

Announce a brief Postponement of the Distribution, from the 30th of January, to the 28th of February next, at which time it will positively take place. The Managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in completing the building of the galleries, and the reception of works of Art, which necessarily deferred the publishing of the Illustrated Catalogue until late in December, thereby preventing the general circulation desired among the distant Secretaries and friends of the Association.

To all those who have not yet subscribed, the last opportunity is now presented. Any one subscribing previous to the 28th of February, will be entitled to the Magazines for 1855.

The payment of $3 entitles any person to any of the three dollar Magazines for the year 1855.

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THE WAYS OF LIFE.—Showing the Right Way, and Wrong Way, the High Way, and the Low Way, the True Way, and the False Way, the Upward Way, and the Downward Way, the Way of Honor, and the Way of Dishonor. By Rev. G. S. Weaver.

A new work, by the author of "Hopes and Helps," [illegible] both sexes, and to all classes. Brought out in plain, yet elegant style, it will be welcomed by the lovers of Good Books.

The following interesting topics are among the Contents: Principle and Pleasure; Honesty and Policy; Right and Might; Show and Substance; Luck and Pluck; Theory and Practice; Fact and Fiction; The Real and Ideal; The Seen and the Unseen; Character and Reputation; Knowledge and Culture; The Actual and the Possible.

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Ass't Editor.	Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D.
Special Contributors.	Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Regular Weekly Correspond's.	Rev. CHARLES L. BRACE. CLARENCE COOK, and able writers under the signatures of "Grey," "M. H." Anna H., Dora, Hooper, Agnes, and many others.

We have also,

CORRESPONDENTS

from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land.

The following are the

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER FOR THIS WEEK:

[illegible]

TERMS—By Mail, $2; by Carrier, $2 50 per annum, in advance.

Orders for the paper, accompanied by the money, addressed to the Publisher, and pre-paid, will be considered at our risk. Subscriptions can commence with any number of the paper. SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS—A few will be received—must be sent in before Wednesday.

Office No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

In Press, and will be published Feb. 5,

THE BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA,

including a complete

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR,

From the Commencement to the Present Time,

Giving a Graphic Picture of the Great Drama of War; Its Bloody Encounters, Thrilling Incidents, Hairbreadth Escapes, Fierce Enthusiasm, Individual Daring, Personal Anecdotes, &c.

The work will contain a PLAN OF SEBASTOPOL, 22 by 11 inches, giving a View of the City, its Fortifications, Batteries, Position of the Contending Forces, Siege, Works, &c., drawn by an Artist who has been on the ground, and the only complete and authentic Plan of the War Ground published.

Also, a superb MAP OF THE CRIMEA, BLACK SEA, DANUBIAN PROVINCES, RUSSIA, TURKEY IN ASIA, and a Plan of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg, with a GROUND PLAN OF THE SIEGE OPERATIONS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The most extensive and complete Map of the Seat of War that has been published in this country or in Europe.

Also, an Engraving of the famous Charge of the Light Cavalry at Balaklava.

Octavo, 112 pages. Price 25 cents.

The work will be furnished to Dealers on liberal terms.

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SPIRITUALISM.

Vol. 2, by Judge Edmonds and Dr. Dexter.

With fine steel [illegible] published this day, 540 pages, octavo, beautifully bound; [illegible] Price $1 25; postage 30 cents. [illegible] Published at the office of the Spiritual Telegraph and Sacred Circle, No. 342 Broadway, by PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN.

Jan. 29, 1855.

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PETERSON'S NEW AND CHEAP BOOKS.

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Cast with the entire strength of the company.

Adam Trueman, (his original character,) by............Mr. [illegible]

With, by special request, and for this occasion only, the favorite Drama of

THE LAST MAN.

Geoffrey Dale................by................Mr. [illegible]

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And the Farce of

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BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7 precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of

CINDERELLA.

Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison | Cinderella.........Miss L. Pyne.

To conclude with the Farce of

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TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Reuben Glenroy, Mr. Lester | Mrs. Glenroy.........Mrs. Hoey.

Cosey..........Mr. Blake | [illegible]

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THE CRITIC.

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In 4 acts, with all the original music of the favorite Opera, which will be repeated all this week. Preceded by the Opera Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

N. B.—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, benefit of R. G. HOOD, Machinist.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE—Nos. 712 and 714 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel—OPEN EVERY NIGHT. The most attractive company of Negro Delineators in existence. FRESH JOKES! NEW MUSIC! and ORIGINAL SONGS. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Concert for the accommodation of ladies and children, commencing at 3 o'clock.

N. B. Grand Testimonial to W. B. DONALDSON, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, will be performed, for the second time in America, Adams' beautiful comic opera, LE BRASSEUR DE PRESTON (The Brewer of Preston.) The first characters will be sustained by Fanny SIEDENBURG, Herren QUINT, VINKE and MULLER. Conductor, JULIUS UNGER. New dresses, new scenery. Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets will be sold in the box-office from 10 till 5 o'clock.

BROADWAY SUNDAY CONCERTS.—METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The Eleventh Concert will take place TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Feb. 4.

Mselle. CAMILLE URSO will perform a new Solo by Vieuxtemps.

First appearance of Sig. BERNARDI.

Grand Orchestra. For particulars see programme. Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.—Benefit of the RAGGED or HUMANITY SCHOOL, 8th-av., under care of Miss M. A. Dow. Last day of the Panorama of the LIFE OF CHRIST.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Children, Half-price.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The seventh Semi-Annual Exhibition by the members of the above, [illegible] will take place on the 6th, 7th and 8th of February, 1855. [illegible] now ready. JOHN WOOD, Director.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will be found open to the public, at a small charge, each fine day. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TURNING MACHINES, [illegible] WEBSTER & MILDER, [illegible] Nassau-st., near John-st.

$11,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER—Either special or active, with the above amount, to establish a branch of a highly respectable and lucrative business in the city of London, Eng. [illegible] to be men of standing, as references to well-known business men in this City will be given and expected. Please address, with real name, Box No. 3,169 Post-Office.

$12,000.—WANTED A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER, with the above amount, in cash, in a business of the highest respectability. Security can be given for the capital. The best of references given and required. Please address, post-paid, N. Y. Box, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE, FOR CASH—The lease and fixtures of the remaining stock of a fancy and thread and needle store, on the corner of [illegible] A. M., or at No. 3 Murray-st. [illegible] F. H. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of Marlow's Union Store and the Depot, No. [illegible] Williamsburg, L. I., [illegible] WILLIAM MARLOW.

SPLENDID PANORAMA FOR SALE.—One of the best in the country will be sold low for cash. Particulars given by addressing a line to PANORAMA, at this office.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—The excitement still continues at our friend EXTER'S. The crowd was so great during all of this week that it was found necessary, part of the time to "lock the doors" and let the ladies out by the hall. No wonder, when goods are sold at such extremely low prices. His object, we believe, is to close out his stock in order to add the second story to his present store. We would advise all our lady friends to go there. His store is No. 339 6th-av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A few more overcoats at $6 each; dress and frock coats $6, cost originally $16; also, a large assortment of black cassimere and fancy pants from $2 to $4 each; 1,000 fancy silk and velvet vests, from $2 50, $3 to $4 each.

GEO. LEVIE, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—On MONDAY, the 29th of January, we shall commence to close out the balance of our splendid stock of rich ribbons, suitable for dress, mantle fronts, cloak and mantilla trimmings; also, fine silk and lace bandeaux, at one-half their original cost.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Store No. 96 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR will open this day a new importation of her celebrated French wove corsets; among them are railroad, self-adjusting, and several new styles. For ease and elegance in fitting they are unsurpassed. No. 46 3d-av., near 10th-st.

BROWN & DOYLE, No. 394 Bowery, between 4th and Great Jones-sts., are selling a large lot of embroideries, including collars, flouncings, bands, &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, 5s. 6d. per pair.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 250 and 251, 2 certificates of $5,000 each		$10,000
252	1 certificate of	5,000
253 and 254, 2 certificates of $2,000 each		4,000
255 and 256, 2 certificates of $2,000 each		4,000
		$[illegible]

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 26, 1852. Also,

Nos. 31 and 32, 2 certificates of $10,000 each	$20,000
34....... 1 certificate of	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1860, in the name of John Amherst, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westling Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1848.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the Church on the corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., North Brooklyn, on Friday night last, about EIGHTY YARDS OF RED CARPET with a black figure in the centre. The carpet was in three pieces. $25 will be paid for the carpet, and $25 for the conviction of the thief. Inquire of J. J. JOHNSON, No. 20 Ferry-st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

$3,000 REWARD.—Stolen or delivered by mistake, on the [illegible] inst., two bags of gold, containing five thousand dollars each. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

LOST—A gold watch key and seal, with a daguerreotype enclosed. The finder will be suitably rewarded at No. 68 Nassau-st., or No. 159 East 14th-st.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.—Another Richmond in the field. All persons dealing in the article should call at No. 58 Fulton-st., where they can save 25 per cent. by buying cheap for cash. Over 2,000 styles from six cents to any amount. Please call and examine. Lace paper, envelopes, &c. &c.

F. W. SONNEBORN, No. 58 Fulton-st.

NOTICE—Hackmen and Drivers are requested to attend a meeting at No. 22 Whitehall, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. By order of [illegible]

FROM HAVANA.

The Creoles' Petition to Consul Robertson never Delivered—Extraordinary Letter Not Sanctioned by the Consul—[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 28, 1855.

Having seen published in the New-York Herald of the 17th inst. a letter purporting to be delivered by the creoles of Cuba to the United States Consulate at the Havana, although without signature, I called there yesterday to prefer the request that I might be allowed to see the original. I was informed by the Secretary, Mr. SAVAGE, and by the acting Consul, WM. H. ROBERTSON, that no such paper was on the files of the office and never had been to their knowledge, and that they had seen it for the first time in the columns of the above-named journal. It is not my purpose to intimate that the letter was not written, only that it was not delivered as it was addressed—possibly under supposition that the quickest way of bringing their desires to the favorable consideration of the Consul would be to convey them through the column of that print, in this indirect manner. Had it been presented to the Consul it would have been made the subject of communication to the State Department, while those who might have presumed to do so would have received a just rebuke from that prim and just official of our Government, who will permit no use to be made of his office for disturbing purposes. While in conversation with the Colonel, having seen in the same journal of the 13th a statement of FRANCISCO ESTRAMPES in relation to his arrest and treatment since, I inquired how that had been obtained for publication, when I was informed that it did not derive from any permission in that office, although the original was there;—it had been abstracted, by a copy taken by the person, (or with his assent,) to whom it was given at the prison, for delivery at the United States Consulate. The impression obtains here that the publication will have an injurious effect for the final action of the clemency power, and possibly prevent its being exercised, and both are prejudicial to the acting Consul, who is supposed to have entertained the request of the creoles, and to have furnished a copy of the ESTRAMPES statement for publication in the United States by the Spanish authorities,—which is contrary to fact, and would have been repugnant to the Consul, under his strong sense of official duty and obligation.

The Captain of the schooner *Manson*, of New-York, which was wrecked at Bahia Honda the 30th of December last, arrived here day before yesterday with his mate, WM. WILSON, and two of his crew, to extend his protest, and to make arrangements for bringing up the material and cargo, which he has been enabled to get out of the vessel. A vessel has been chartered and will leave to-day for the schooner, which will probably return in the course of this week.

There is no change to notice in the cases of the State prisoners. We have *reported* that hereafter all persons charged with political offence are to be sent to Spain for trial, which will be just as well as from the ruling of the "Military Commission" here; if they have witnesses they cannot use them—so they may be as well where they cannot get them.

I hand you a market report embracing all important transactions of the two past weeks. The weather is not settled, but our health is good, and the industry of the country is progressing favorably with the three crops.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

SUGARS—Of new crop have been in active demand during the past fortnight, principally for Spain; as yet, however, transactions are limited to small parcels, on account of small receipts; during the week about 2,800 boxes have changed hands within the range of our quotations; a contract for about 12,000 boxes from two Estates was made at about ¼ to ½ rl. below present prices. The stock in the City and the Regla warehouses has increased and is estimated to be now about 22,000 boxes against 45,000 in 1854 and 15,000 in 1853, same period. Exported 1,807 boxes to Spain, 4,138 France, 2,300 Great Britain, 3,156 United States, 268 Antwerp, and 57 Genoa; in all 14,636 boxes.

CIGARS—Maintain their value. Exported: 4,156 mille to France, 2,000 United States, 1,178 to other parts; in all, 8,970 mille.

TOBACCO—Has been without much activity, and prices of good qualities have not undergone any change. Exported: 80,275 lbs. to United States, 12,000 to Antwerp, and 9,000 France; in all 42,276 lbs.

RUM—Has declined in value, sales having been made at [illegible] and $40 a pipe.

EXCHANGE—Has declined; we quote London 12½ ½ ₩ cent. prem.; New-York and Boston, 3 ₩ cent. prem.; Paris, 1 ₩ cent. prem. and New-Orleans short [illegible] ₩ cent. prem.

IMPORTS—PROVISIONS continue tolerably active. [illegible]

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF IMPORTS—S. A. Jerked Beef, ₩ arr., [illegible]; Codfish, United States, ₩ qtl., $4; Hake, ₩ qtl., $3 50@4; Lard, bbls. ₩ qtl., $15 50; Lard, kegs, ₩ qtl., $15 50; Hams, ₩ qtl., [illegible]; Tallow Candles, ₩ qtl., [illegible]; Sperm Candles, ₩ qtl., [illegible]; Whale Oil, ₩ arr., [illegible]; Sperm Oil, ₩ arr., [illegible]; Cheese, ₩ qtl., [illegible]; Butter, ₩ qtl., [illegible]; Hoops, long, ₩ 1,000, [illegible]; Hoops, short, ₩ 1,000, $40; Lumber, Bath, ₩ 1,000 feet, [illegible]; Lumber, Portland, ₩ 1,000, [illegible]; Lumber, P. P. steam, ₩ 1,000, [illegible]; Box Shooks, each, 8 rs.; Molasses Hhds. Shooks, each, $3; Sugar Hhds. Shooks, each, $3 37½@3 75; Empty Casks, each, $4@4 50; Potatoes, ₩ bbl., $4; Onions, ₩ 100 bch., $5; Nails, ₩ qtl., $7.

Progress of Education in Massachusetts.

The following facts are obtained from the (forthcoming) Annual Report of Rev. BARNAS SEARS, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education:

INCREASE OF AMOUNT RAISED BY TAXATION.

The aggregate amount of all that was raised by tax in the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, for the school year 1852–3, was $962,631, which was an increase of $58,415 above that of the previous year. The aggregate for 1853–4 was $1,012,472—an increase of $49,841 in one year, and of $108,256 in two years.

The amount raised by tax for the school year 1843–4 was nearly $546,470, making an increase of $466,002, or 85 per cent. in ten years, nearly twice as much as the increase of the seven years previous to the last six, or that of the first nine years after returns were required to be made to the Board of Education.

The sum raised by tax for 1843–4 was an average to each person of the whole population, according to the census of 1840, of 74 cents; while the sum raised for 1853–4 was an average to each person of the population, according to the census of 1850, of $1 02, an advance of 28 cents to every individual in the State, whether child or adult.

EXPENSES FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Returns have been made this year of the amount expended in 1853, in erecting and repairing school-houses, or in providing school-rooms, and of the estimated value of school-houses, which show an amount expended for school-houses more than double the estimated amount in 1848, and an amount of property in school-houses previously built, nearly double that for 1848. The amount expended for school-houses since 1848, is about $3,000,000. This does not include the cost of buildings for private schools, academies or normal schools.

AMOUNT PAID ANNUALLY FOR EDUCATION.

The amount, according to the best data within our knowledge, stands thus:

Sum raised by tax in the several cities and towns	$1,012,472
Voluntary contributions	38,081
Income of Local Funds appropriated for schools	46,000
Income of State School Fund distributed to towns and cities	46,966
Amount paid for tuition in academies and private schools	330,612
Annual expenditure for erecting, repairing and furnishing school-houses	402,000
Interest of money vested in school-houses used by the public schools	274,307
Estimated interest of money vested in school-houses used by other schools, for which no rent is paid, not less than	12,000
Estimated annual cost of school-books used in the public schools, at the rate of 25 cents for each pupil	50,000
Estimated annual cost of the supervision of the public schools, and of the apparatus and furniture used in them, not less than	18,896
Estimated annual cost of books used in private schools, not less than	25,000
Expenses of the Normal schools, of the Board of Education, its officers and agents, of Teachers' Institutes, about	30,000
Total annual expenditure	$2,283,334

Large as is the above aggregate, it is probably too low, rather than too high.

OTHER PROOFS OF PROGRESS.

The number of Public Schools in the Commonwealth, for the school year 1848–9, was 3,749; that of male teachers, 2,426; that of female teachers, 5,737; and the average wages of male teachers was $34 03 per month; and that of female teachers, $14 19. In 1853–4, the number of Public Schools was 4,163; that of male teachers, 2,214; that of female teachers, 7,063; and the average wages of male teachers, $37 76 per month; and that of female teachers, $15 86. This shows an increase of 414 in the number of schools in six years; a decrease of 212 in the number of male teachers; an increase of 1,326 female teachers; and an increase of $3 74 per month, in the wages of male teachers, and of $1 67 in the wages of female teachers. Every item is an indication of progress; but the most remarkable circumstance is, that while the number of schools has increased, and that of teachers still more, the addition to the latter is exclusively of females, while the number of male teachers is actually diminished.

In 1847–8 there were 77 towns and cities that raised by tax $3 or more for every child between the ages of 4 and 16 years; in 1848–9 there were 80; in 1849–50 there were 162; in 1850–51 there were 173; in 1851–2 there were 180; in 1852–3 there were 209; and in 1853–4 there were 225, or more than two-thirds of the towns and cities of the State.

INCREASE OF APPROPRIATIONS BY THE STATE.

The amount appropriated for the support of the State Normal Schools, in 1848, was $6,000; now it is $12,000; the amount authorized to be expended for Teachers' Institutes was $2,500; now it is $4,250; the salary of the secretary was $1,500, the sum of $500 being added by private munificence; that additional sum has since been assumed by the State. Assistance was rendered to the Secretary, by services performed in the office of the Secretary of State, no office having been provided for the Secretary of the Board; now there is a State department of education, with an office in the State-house, and a Clerk, (who is also Assistant Librarian,) and two agents of the Board. The School Fund was *limited* to $1,000,000; now the limit is placed at $2,000,000. It has been actually raised to $1,300,000 by the transfer of funds, whereas it amounted to but $848,267 00 at the end of the year 1848. The Legislature has furthermore supplied every town in the Commonwealth with a copy of *Barnard's School Architecture*; authorized the Secretary of the Board to furnish each district and other public school in the Commonwealth, except primary schools, with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary, or Worcester's Octavo Dictionary, at the option of the School Committee of each town, at an expense of nearly $13,000; appropriated $1,000 annually for each Normal School, in aid of attendants who need such assistance; and $300 annually, for five years, to the Massachusetts Teachers' Association; besides establishing 48 State scholarships.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Empire City Bank.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The order in the above action was settled today. By this order the Empire City Bank is declared insolvent. The United States Trust Company is appointed a receiver. The assignment is set aside as fraudulent and void, and the officers of the Empire City Bank are restrained from exercising any of its corporated rights.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 1.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Miller vs. McClain.—Case settled.

Bryant vs. Poughkeepsie Insurance Company.—Case settled.

Murray vs. Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Judge Clerke will sit in Chambers during the month of February, commencing at 10 A. M. He will first attend to *ex parte* orders and motions. He will then on each day hold a Special Term for any contested applications not likely to occupy more than half an hour. When, after the hearing of such an application be commenced, it shall be discovered they will occupy a longer time, they will, at once, and in every instance, be transferred to the Saturday Motion Calendar, with costs, in the discretion of the Judge. During February, contested motions at Chambers should be noticed for 11 o'clock A. M.; and orders to show cause should be made returnable at the same hour.

By order of Justice Clerke.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson.

MAKING AN EXAMPLE.

Alexander Williams vs. Gustavus V. Fox.—In this case the plaintiff claimed to have been unlawfully confined on board the steamship *George Law*, and that in consequence thereof he had suffered damages to the amount of $500, and as the defendant was the Captain of the vessel he ought to respond in the requisite amount. It appeared on evidence that Williams was a steward on board "the Legal Georgium," and that a passenger applied to him to furnish some limes to make lemonade of. The steward said there were no limes; passenger grew wrathy and swore "that steward was a ——liar," and then the steward stood upon his dignity and ordered the passenger to "clear out of the pantry in less than no time." Passenger complained to the Captain, and that functionary ordered the steward into irons and kept him on deck all night in the rain, from which the counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. T. E. Bulkeley, drew the inference, that the disgrace and exposure brought on an attack of rheumatism which sorely hurt the feelings of his client and aggravated the damages.

J. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, appeared for the defence, and contended that the words and acts of the steward amounted to insubordination, for which offence the Captain was justified in inflicting punishment, in moderation.

His Honor charged the Jury at much length, defining the law, which was applicable to mariners and captains on board the mercantile marine. In law the plaintiff was a mariner, and liable to all the rules which govern ordinary seamen. It was his duty to obey respectfully all the lawful commands of his superior officer, and if the plaintiff was guilty of disrespect to an officer or to a passenger, it would amount to insubordination, for which the captain would have the right to inflict a proper punishment. The law holds the master as liable only for excessive punishment, and although the plaintiff may have suffered ever so much, yet if the punishment was not cruel or unusual he cannot recover. The obedience required by the law from a mariner was much greater and more stringent than was required from servants on shore. If the Jury should believe that the captain ordered the steward to apologize to the passenger, and the plaintiff was disrespectful in refusing, that was insubordination, which the defendant might punish at his discretion. And although a mariner is charged with an offence on shipboard unjustly, yet he has no right to be disrespectful. The Jury must inquire if the plaintiff committed any offence; and, if he did, was the punishment excessive.

The Jury retired and found for the plaintiff damages for $300.

Important to Landlords and Tenants.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

John Lafarge, landlord, vs. Henry Willard, tenant, and Richard Sands and J. J. Nathing, undertenants.—The landlord in his complaint, says that he by a lease in writing, bearing date the 30th day of December, 1854, let to Mr. Willard, the tenant, the premises known as the Metropolitan Theatre, for the term of twenty-one years from that day, at the rent of four hundred dollars per week, payable weekly from the date of the lease; that the tenant entered into possession of the said premises and is justly indebted to the said landlord in the sum of $800, due the 20th of January last, which has been demanded from the tenant, who has made default in the payment of the same.

The under tenants neglected to appear on the return of the summons by the tenant; Mr. Willard appeared by Thomas W. Smith, Esq., his counsel, and filed an affidavit, the substance of which was, that he had not been in the payment of the rent.

The Judge held that the tenant's affidavit did not controvert any fact contained in the landlord's complaint, but merely denied the conclusion of law therein contained, and that unless the tenant controverted some or one of the facts set forth in the complaint, he should order the warrant to issue. Whereupon the tenant's counsel withdrew the affidavit, and on motion of James E. Whiting, Esq., the Judge ordered the warrant to issue to place the landlord in possession of the premises.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Feb. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied,—the stock and sales being still limited at $7 for Pearls, and $6 68¾@$6 75 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 2,200 lbs. American Yellow disposed of at 27½c.@28c. ₩ lb.

BRICKS—North River Hard are quiet, but firm at $4 50@$5 ₩ thousand. The supply is a rather light one.

COAL—Liverpool Orrel is in limited request at $7, usual terms, ₩ chaldron. Other kinds of foreign are entirely neglected. Anthracite is tolerably active and steady at $7@$7 50 ₩ ton, of 2,000 lbs., delivered.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, but prices are without improvement, factors being willing sellers. The day's sales embrace 250 mats Java at 13¼c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.; 100 Laguayra at 10½c.@10¾c.; and 700 Rio at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is dull and heavy, at 29½c. for New Sheathing; 25c. for Yellow do.; and 17c.@18c. for Old do., ₩ lb.

COTTON—There is a good business doing, chiefly among shippers, the full particulars of which we are not permitted to publish. We may state, however, that the day's sales comprise about 350 bales to manufacturers and the trade; with about 3,000 bales *in transitu*. The stock is a very meagre one, and is sparingly offered. Prices are firm and buoyant. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	7½@7½	7½	8	8@8½
Middling	8½@0	8½@0	9½	9½@9½
Middling Fair	9½@9½	9½	10½@10½	10½@10½
Fair	10	10½	11	11½

FEATHERS—Live Geese are still in moderate supply and demand at 38c.@40c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still less active, the home and export demand, especially the latter, being less animated; but, in view of the reduced stocks here, owners are generally pretty firm, though a few weak holders of common grades have manifested some eagerness to realize, which has occasioned a little languor in the prices of these. The day's sales add up 5,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$8 25 @ 8 31¼
Straight State	8 31¼@ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 75

Canadian is without any further change. The day's business consists of 550 bbls. superfine at $9 25@$9 37½, chiefly at $9 75, free; with some at $8 87½, in bond, ₩ bbl. Southern is rather quiet at former prices, sales having been made of 1,500 bbls. at $8 87½@$9 25 for mixed to favorite; and $9 37½@$10 37½ for fancy and extra ₩ bbl. It is stated to us that the stock of Southern now in this market is under 25,000 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is now retailing at $3 75@$4 ₩ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $6 25@$7 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in some request at $4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still very sparingly offered at prices above the views of buyers, which impede transactions. We can only learn of one sale of a small lot of handsome Michigan White at $2 40 ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and nominal at about $1 25 ₩ bushel. Barley is unchanged. There is nothing done in Barley Malt. It was last sold at $1 43¾ ₩ bushel. Oats continue in lively request and with but a moderate quantity offering, unless rate very firm, the quotations being 60c.@65c. for State and Western ₩ bushel. Corn is less abundant and being held above the views of buyers at 98c.@$1, mostly at the latter rate, for Southern white and yellow, and Western mixed ₩ bushel, it is inactive. Only one important movement occurred to-day including about 21,000 bushels Southern, on shipboard at Philadelphia, for Cork and a market (freight 9½d. ₩ bushel) at private bargain.

HAY—The demand is without improvement; so are likewise prices. The sales since our last include 600 bales River at yesterday's quotations.

HONEY—There is a little doing for home use in Cuba, at 50c.@60c., cash, ₩ gallon; but in other respects the trade is depressed.

HOPS—Some 35 bales last year's crop have been sold recently, at 27c.@30c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Owners of Scotch Pig claim $31@$33 for small parcels, ₩ ton, but these rates are objectionable to buyers, and the sales are insignificant. English Bar is in moderate request at former quotations.

LATHS—Eastern are in rather better demand, at $1 75, but are held at higher rates, ₩ 1,000.

LEAD—The market is very quiet, and prices are nominally the same.

LIME—We are still called upon to report an absence of receipts and sales. Prices remain unsettled.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is attracting considerable attention, at steady rates—350 bbls. having been sold, to-day, at 28c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is selling more freely, at $3 75 ₩ 280 lbs. The increased firmness of owners has checked the demand for Spirits Turpentine—the sales of which, for this day, do not exceed 150 bbls., at 41c., cash, in lots, ₩ gallon. Tar has not varied. Rosin is in moderate request, mostly common qualities, at $1 70@$1 75 ₩ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Crude is quiet and languid, at 60c.@65c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ₩ gallon. There is rather more inquiry for manufactured kinds, at former figures. Olive is unchanged: 150 baskets were purchased, in part at $3 50. Red Oil is quiet, but steady, at 60c. ₩ gallon. Linseed continues depressed, at 80c.@81c. ₩ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is in fair supply and moderate demand, at 80c.@85c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is rather brisker, but is less firm. The day's transactions include about 1,300 bbls. at $13 37½@$13 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; $12 [illegible] for new Prime; $14 [illegible] for Western Prime Mess; and $15 50@$16 for City Mess, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs command 7c.@7¼c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in good demand, at former prices, the day's sales embracing 300 pkgs. at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is pretty brisk and steady, there having been sold 50 bhds. and 90,000 lbs. Short Middles, at 8½c. ₩ lb. Lard is in fair request, at full previous prices, with sales of 250 bbls. and tcs., at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef is in better demand, at unchanged quotations—the day's business amounting to 420 bbls., at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime, $9 50@$11 for do. Mess, $12 50 for Vermont do., $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do., ₩ bbl. Besides which, there have been sold 230 tres. Prime Mess Beef, at $21@$25, and 500 bbls. Beef Hams, (which are much more sought after,) at $15@$16 ₩ bbl. There is a fair business being transacted in Butter and Cheese, at buoyant rates.

RICE—The demand has improved and prices are well supported. This day's sales consist of 500 tcs. fair to very choice, at $4@$4 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—There is rather more inquiry for Clover at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; but for other descriptions, the market is inactive, and quotations are little more than nominal.

SOAP—The day's sales include 100 bxs. Castile at 11c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—No change of moment can be noticed in this line. The demand is moderate, but the sales are not of any magnitude worth reporting. Prices remain the same. The stock of Sugars here last evening, was 8,900 hhds., of which the heaviest portion, (7,300 hhds.,) was New-Orleans; and 12,300 boxes. This is considered an extremely light supply for the season.

TALLOW—Continues dull and heavy, the inquiry being limited for prime, which is now worth no more than 12c., cash, ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Only a moderate business has been transacted in this line since our last. The demand is pretty brisk, but there is some difficulty in finding suitable lots; and this circumstance checks operations. Prices are sustained. The past three days' sales consist of 102 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@9c.; 58 cases Seed Leaf at 13c.; 44 Florida at 17c.@25c.; 75 bales Cuba, on terms not made public; and 106 bales Havana at 24c.@30c., ₩ lb. We gave, in our last, a statement of the stock of domestic on hand here. We have since received a report of the past month's movements in Spanish, from which we learn that there is now in first hands here, 2,500 bales Cuba; 1,171 Havana; 615 Yara; 305 Sagua, and 112 Cienfuegos,—together, 5,233 bales of Spanish.

WHISKY—There is rather less offering and with a fair inquiry; prices are a shade firmer. The day's sales embrace 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 32½c.@33c. cash ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—The operations, to-day, were not very extensive, but sufficiently so to denote steadiness in rates. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 300 bales Cotton at 3s. 6d. ₩ bale; some Flour at 1s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Corn, chiefly 5d., in bulk; 500 *boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. ₩ ton; and small parcels of* Pork and Beef at previous figures. For Glasgow there were taken 50 bbls. Stearine at 30s ₩ ton. For London some shipments were effected at former rates. For Bremen there were engaged 100 bbls. Grease at 25s. ₩ ton; some Bone at 5d. ₩ [illegible]; 200 bbls. Oil at 2¼c. ₩ gallon; and 250 bbls. miscellaneous goods at 3s. 6d. For other ports the shipments were quite limited at unchanged figures.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, February 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and furnishing of a new school building on the south side of 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the XVth Ward.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, Architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured.

Proposals, which should be endorsed "Proposals for Fifteenth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVth Ward.
JAMES W. UNDERHILL, ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, EDWARD L. BEADLE, } Committee.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following important list of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Dry Goods. American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., Cor. [illegible] Broadway.

American Laces and Cap-Trimmings.
DEBYS, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....[illegible] William-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. GRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers)........[illegible] Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers)...[illegible] John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. [illegible] Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Impo's and Man's)...[illegible] Chambers-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....[illegible] Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. KINN & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.
F. DIAPER.........[illegible] Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.......[illegible] Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Coil.
J. L. WAUGH..........112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.........[illegible] Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)......[illegible] Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO.....Manufactory, [illegible] John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..........119 Nassau-st.

Boot and Gar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S..........[illegible] South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. C. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 323 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
GEO. C. SMALLEY..........No. [illegible] Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. [illegible] Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Ink.—Dunlap's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.)—Manufacturing Emporium, No. 26 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY..........No. 379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. [illegible] Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY..........No. 349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer)....No. 192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).........75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND..........[illegible] Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers))...279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...[illegible] Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE......[illegible] Broadway and 3 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK.....[illegible] Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..........120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.)...[illegible] Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. R. FOILLON & CO. (Importers)..........[illegible] Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Imp's and Manuf's)...50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. [illegible] Broadway, one door above [illegible]-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 58 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., [illegible] Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO..........144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...[illegible] East 13th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships.........7 Gold-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods)....[illegible] Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOGBAUM & CO. (Importers)..........[illegible] Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Imp's and Manuf.)......[illegible] Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...[illegible] Maiden-lane.

Paper in Balls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE..........106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S, (Importers)..........61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouse.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).......11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW..........161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS..........[illegible] William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers)..........[illegible] Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers)..........42 and 44 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
E. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manf.)...cor. [illegible] Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO..........[illegible] Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....[illegible] Washington, and [illegible] Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.......[illegible] Maiden-lane, and [illegible] Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks)....[illegible] Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economically at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

TERMS REDUCED ONE-HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., N. Y. Ladies' writing class, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Gentlemen's classes, at 9 A. M., and 3, 5, 7, and 9 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Terms reduced, $5 for 16, or $10 for 36 lessons, including stationery. Payable at the commencement. Private instruction, $10 for 10, or $25 for 20 lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate parlor.

BOOK-KEEPING—Terms reduced this week, from $25 to $12 50 per quarter of three months. Books and stationery, $1 50. Arithmetic in proportion. Terms, payable in advance. NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1855.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 19 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 23, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st. The complement is twenty in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

SPANISH, FRENCH AND MUSIC TAUGHT—By a married lady. Spanish, to ladies and misses only. Terms, at the residence of her pupils, $12 per quarter; at her own, $8. Address Mrs. J. C., Times Office, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 23 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 135 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. [illegible] Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practising Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirees as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

MARTIN J. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.

REFERENCE—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. [illegible] Broad-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 12 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A three-story, two-story and basement house with Stoop, all finished in the best manner, also the adjoining lot, 100 by 25 feet, on which it stands, and young fruit trees growing; located with a new street [illegible] of 4th and 6th-av., village of Mount Vernon, East Chester, on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 minutes' ride from New-York. Half may remain on bond and mortgage. Also, to let, a part of the new four-story English basement house with all the modern improvements, No. 295 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises, 22d-st., of W. B. DEMAREST.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221, 39th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, and glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 6th and 8th-avs.) Prices moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each; or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 48 West 39th-st., or W. B. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In West Morrisania. The house is a three story basement, with piazza in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, range, heater, &c. There are substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot 108 feet front, 140 feet on the rear, and 400 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $8,500, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
JOHN H. BURR, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Melrose, South, four minutes' walk from the depot of the Harlem Railroad. A new house and ten lots of ground, beautifully situated, with a large number of choice fruit and shade trees. The house is finished in the best manner, with eleven good rooms. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. L. B. FOWLER, No. 289 Grand-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A well finished house, supplied with every convenience for a genteel family, with handsome gas fixtures and water fixtures, bath room, &c., in the highly respectable neighborhood No. 137 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins. Apply to the owner on the premises. Terms easy. Would exchange for good house and land a short distance in the country, convenient by railroad or steamboat.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The beautiful three-story and high-basement brick dwelling, built in modern style, with gas and Croton throughout, very pleasantly located at No. 157 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Lot, 124 by 226 feet. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Price, $4,500. Apply to GEO. D. COGGESHALL, on the premises; or to E. S. MINER, No. 559 Broad-st., corner Peck-slip.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE CHEAP.—Only $800 in money is wanted; $300 more will be taken in good stock, and the balance may remain on mortgage. It is a new 3-story basement and under-cellar brick house, very complete, and on Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av. For particulars inquire of E. PRATT, No. 65 Fulton-st., up stairs.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—One 2-story attic and basement sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, hard finished, ornamental cornices, marble mantles and grates, gas, and fixtures complete—situated on the east side of Skillman-st., about 200 feet south of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Price, $3,200. Terms easy. Inquire of H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, at the foot of North 11th-st., Williamsburg, in good running order, with two sets of saws and one circular saw, together with a large and well-assorted stock of oak and pine lumber. A bargain can be had by immediate application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, where the terms will be made known.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT THROG'S NECK.—A neat cottage and five acres of land on Throg's Neck, near Pelham Bridge, with fine view of the water, and with carriage-house and stable. Will be sold for $4,000 or let at $400. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,500; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 165 Hester-st.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, HOUSES AND LOTS.—The undersigned takes this method of acquainting his numerous friends and others that he has some fifty farms and other property for sale for cash or trade, situated from 10 to 21 miles from New-York; and better farms and property cannot be found for health or scenery, viz.:

A farm of 134 acres, new house, in a good state of cultivation, good wheat soil, apples, pears, peaches, plums—half a mile from depot. Price $3,000.

House and 3 acres of land, situated near Newark, handy for a person doing business in the City. Price $2,500.

A homestead of 60 acres of choice land, modern house, barns, out-buildings, soil loam, very level, choice fruits. Price $5,000.

Farm of 11 acres near a depot, neat cottage-house, soil good, fit for market garden, and half acre inclosed for poultry yard, with necessary fixtures, large enough to contain 500 fowls. Price $2,300.

Blacksmith shop for sale, doing a good run of business, and other property near it, 11 miles from New-York, $850.

House and lot at Elizabethtown, lately built, of brick, near depot, $1,000.

Farm of 55 acres of choice land, near the village, and good house and out-buildings, fruit, choice meadows, &c., $3,400.

Farm of 30 acres—splendid farm—one of the best wheat soils, plenty of fruits, new house and out-buildings, $1,300. Cheap.

Homestead of 24 acres, large snug house, barns, cow sheds, wood houses, carriage-work-shops, large hen yard, three orchards, plums, pears, quinces, cherries—half mile from depot. $10,000.

These are a few places. Property of all descriptions—factories, shops, houses and lots—cheap.

Persons wishing to visit the property, or wanting further particulars in relation to them and other property of all sizes, wood lands, near water privileges for sale, &c., apply or address, postpaid, C. A. LEVERIDGE, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at No. [illegible] Washington-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock; rest of the week at Westfield, Essex County, N. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 4½ acres, with a front of five 600 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the best varieties, and choice fruit trees and shrubbery. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., is perhaps not surpassed; no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.
JOB MAGIE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land, beautifully situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the best manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information, apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, known as No. 651 Broad-st., a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The house is large and commodious, replete with every convenience, 48 by 38, exclusive of a 2-story kitchen, containing 13 finished rooms, besides pantries and cellar under the whole. The exterior is after the Italian style. There is also a carriage-house, &c., to correspond with style of the house. The above have all been built in the most substantial manner within a few years, are now in good repair and situated in a rapidly improving part of the city. The grounds comprise about 3 acres. The house and improvements will be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. For terms of sale, &c., call on or address
D. C. SCOTT.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement new brick house, No. 62 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, &c., located convenient to the ferry and railroad. This is a rare chance for a neat dwelling, near to business, at a low price—only $2,500 cash required. The furniture will also be sold, if required. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—About half-way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, a two-story house and wing attached, with 12 rooms, pantries, closets, good kitchen, large cistern, barn, &c., in good order, well shaded, with 3 acres of good land. Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 166 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st. Price $4,000; if not sold by March 1, it will then be advertised for sale at auction.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT EAST MORRISANIA.—Situated in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, within 300 feet of the station-house, and one hour's ride from New-York. Price $300 cash, and $500 in four years. To a genteel family, who would reduce their expenses and retain a respectable and commodious reserve, the opportunity is worthy of attention. Address E. A. M., Times office.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty lots with 500 feet water front, and bulkhead with 18 to 20 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building material yards, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the city. Terms easy. Apply to
DAN'L S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st.

GOOD FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE—Full lot on 12th-st., $3,300; 3-story brick house, 28th-st., $6,000; 3-story brick, 18th-st., $3,800; 2½-story brick house, 16th-st., $4,500; elegant brown stone house, 22d-st., $10,000 to $12,000. All very cheap. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. [illegible] 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM AT SPOTTSWOOD, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, on the premises, a valuable Farm, containing 58 acres, situate in the township of Monroe, Middlesex County, N. J., about half way between the pleasant and healthy villages of Spottswood and Old Bridge; bounded on the west by the main road leading from Spottswood to New-Brunswick, and on the south by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, where three trains of passenger cars pass daily to New-York and Philadelphia, being only two hours' passage from New-York. On said farm is an Apple Orchard and a Grape Vineyard of 700 vines, arranged on wires, in full bearing. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is well calculated for raising corn, wheat, potatoes and grass—and is a very desirable situation on account of the easy access to New-York market; produce can be sent daily by the cars, a depot being within three hundred yards of the farm. There are three churches within one mile of the premises, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist, with good schools in each of the aforesaid villages. Sale will be opened at 12 o'clock, M. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to GEO. LANE, on the premises, or to H. P. HEIDMAN, Esq., No. 22 Chambers-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Town of Greenburg, three miles from Dobbs Ferry, and 3½ from Tarrytown, containing 40 acres, all tillable land, with double house, barn, wagon-house, granary, &c.; beautiful pond of fresh water; fruit of all kinds in abundance, and perfectly healthy. For particulars, inquire of GEO. J. W. MABEE, No. 63 Bowery.

N. B.—Also, a beautiful building site on elevated ground, overlooking Hudson River for miles at Dobbs Ferry, 4 to 100 feet.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE.—On 6th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.; they are ready for immediate improvement, and will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 234 Bowery. [illegible] CANTRELL.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—A modern and commodious country seat and large farm, at Little Neck, L. I., 160 acres of land, and adjacent to the Flushing villa plots. The house is a large building with [illegible] verandahs, baths, pantries of [illegible], and two-story cottage in the garden; and farmer's house, with stables, granary, carriage-house, two large farm barns, &c., &c. The out-buildings and other outhouses being built in style to correspond with the mansion. There is a good dock on the farm; and the view of the Bay and Sound, and also of the surrounding country, is very fine. The Flushing Plank-road runs by the gate, and should the Flushing Railroad be extended it will run across the farm. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

GREAT BARGAIN.—DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated at Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.—The property, at a low cash estimate, is worth $4,000, will be sold for $3,000. Terms $1,200 cash, balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—Thirty-two acres, with good house and out-buildings, and well stocked with apples, pears, grapes and other fruits—near Elizabethport, and about a mile from the New-Jersey Central Railroad.
S. D. LAW, No. 10 John-st., New-York.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, three plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at the office near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representation. Address Box No. 3,[illegible], New-York City Post-Office.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $3,000. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,500. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 165 Hester-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. The place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price per lot, $100, payable $4 dollars per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 165 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE—In 4th-st., $7,500; No. 127 South 8th-st., $7,500; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,500; South 4th-st., $4,500. Cottages, from $2,000 to $4,000 on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT,
Land Office, No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—No. 119 4th-st., corner of Amos, very desirable for a physician, dwelling, public or business purposes, and built in the most substantial manner, lot 25 × [illegible] ft. by 65. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 63 William-st.

FOR SALE—A very desirable house on 14th-st., near Irving-place, in complete order, possession at an early day. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat cottage with all the modern improvements. Price, $4,000. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 18 Hanover place.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat, commodious House, situated in the healthy village of Newtown, L. I., on the Plank-road leading to Williamsburg. Stages pass the house continually; also within five minutes' walk of the Flushing Railroad Depot. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to C. L. MOORE, Merchant, Newtown; or to the subscriber, PETER GORSLINE, Jr., Flushing, L. I., care of Morgan, Peck & Fairweather.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The three-story house, No. 69 Irving-place. Possession immediately, if required. The carpets, oilcloths and pier glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Can be seen between 11 and 3 o'clock. Apply to
GARDNER GREENE & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The genteel three-story brick House No. 61 Henry-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn, for one year from May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—To let or lease for a term of years. The extensive premises known as No. 387 Broadway, west side, near 4th-st., consisting of a three-story building on Broadway, 120 feet deep, and two rear dwelling houses fronting on Mercer-st., lot 25 feet on Broadway, 200 feet in depth and 38 feet wide on Mercer-st. Will be divided to suit applicants. The store is a superior one, having great depth, excellent light on three sides, and location one of the best for almost any kind of business.

The premises are open and may be viewed at any time. Immediate possession given if desired.

For terms, apply to W. WARD, No. 189 Broadway.

N. B.—Would be altered to suit a good tenant.

$300.—A RARE CHANCE.—Four new three-story [illegible] houses, situated on Broadway, with [illegible] with Croton water. The can be had on five years' lease for $300 per annum; and are the cheapest houses in the City. The location a very pleasant and healthy. None need apply but respectable and reliable tenants. HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Walker-st., or WM. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 32d-st.

TO PRINTERS—TO LET.—The loft store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., the large accommodations in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are very light, and well adapted for a Fancy Printer, Engraver's Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

BROADWAY BUSINESS PLACES—Rooms to let for business purposes on the first floor of the new building, No. 335 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st. For a writing-master, merchant tailor, milliner, dressmaker, dentist, hair-dresser or artist the situation is unsurpassed. Apply to ARCH'D WIGHT, architect, front room, second floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A small three-story house, nearly new, and having all the modern improvements, located in 30th-st., on the west side of the town and in a pleasant neighborhood. The house is well furnished. Rent $900. Address F. W. F., this office. Kips & Brown's 14th-st. and 6th-av. stages, and 8th and 9th-av. cars, pass near the door.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 18th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house is genteelly and well furnished; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. To a good tenant the price will be low. Apply to E. R. DILLINGHAM, No. 68 Broad-st.

TO DRY GOODS MEN.—To let or lease, the stores Nos. 781 and 783 Broadway, which will be altered into one for a cheap tenant; 25 feet front, with two large windows. The store is 60 feet deep, and partly fitted up with counters, shelving, gas, &c. Apply to
JOHN MADDEN, No. 373 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—Two lots and buildings, 50 feet deep, at store No. 96 Beekman-st. Rent low to good tenant. Inquire of A. D. GALE, No. 235 Pearl-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—Second-story stores, tailors, dry goods dealers and others, about to lease or rent premises, would do well to examine the new and large stores on the east side of Broadway, between Walker and White-sts., ready for occupancy, as they will be leased to responsible tenants at a very moderate rent. The neighborhood is thickly settled and the thoroughfare through Broadway is most rapidly increasing, making the location one of the best for business purposes. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock on the premises, and immediate time at No. 26 William, corner of Cedar-st.
EDMUND HURRY.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suitable for any description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET—Nos. 9 and 13 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 262 Pearl-st. Possession given immediately.

ROOMS, BEDROOMS AND STORE TO LET—At No. 44 Vesey-st. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 46 Vesey-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—Part of the new and handsome office No. 28 Wall-st., basement of the National Bank building. A capital location for an insurance company. Apply to SAMUEL KISSAM, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Single or in suits, in the new Banking Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—The new and elegant lofts, No. 143 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st., being 25 feet wide by 154 deep, will be leased to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to BOYD & PAUL.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—With or without steam power. Rent low. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 8, third story, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East [illegible]-st., New-York. Both rooms and power unsurpassed by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. G. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS to suit the times—viz.: 6 octave, rosewood, $150 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $250; do. 7 octave, $210 to $275; one grand Piano, $400, cost $800. Fisk's superior Melodeons, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $150, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 292 Bowery, near Houston-st.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, have just received a fresh supply of superior improved scale and action Pianos, from Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated manufactory, which surpass any that we have before offered. Buying for cash, we are able to sell at extremely low prices. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to let at reduced rates. Newly-improved model Melodeons, with six octaves, for sale or to let. Monthly payments taken for part of the amount.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., a few doors east of Broadway, which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 126 2d-av., corner 8th-st.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere the prescription used on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN H. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One of 8, two of 10, one of 12 and one of 20 horse-power. These engines are new, of first and substantial workmanship and on the most approved plans, and would be sold very low to close a concern. Address S. A., His Times Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That an election for Directors of the Australian Steamship Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 44 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
[illegible] SUTHERLAND, President.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, Westchester County, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., that very valuable property [illegible] ... the Bronx River Paper Mill [illegible] ... mills and machinery, three dwellings [illegible] ... deeds [illegible] ... John W. Mills to Mary C. Ward [illegible] ... the Harlem Railroad [illegible].

[illegible] ... Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE—THIS MONDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] ... R. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue as above, the entire handsome furniture [illegible] ... rosewood étagère, French plate doors, two splendid pier glasses [illegible] ... rosewood parlor furniture in brocade and hair cloth [illegible] ... royal Wilton and other carpets [illegible] ... rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus [illegible] ... Catalogues can be obtained at No. 6 Chambers-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—MONDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock P. M., at No. — Vanderbilt-st., between Myrtle and Park-avs., a small quantity of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture [illegible] ... Also, an excellent rosewood French cottage [illegible] ... TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., 32 United States muskets, altered from flint to percussion locks; 14 do. damaged; 6 do. flint locks, damaged, from the United States Marine Barracks. Terms—cash before delivery.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 32 VALUABLE LOTS—On 5th-av., 106th and 107th-sts.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 32 valuable lots, as follows: [illegible] ... of the New Central Park [illegible] ... Terms easy and title perfect. [illegible] ... For further particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, BEDS, MATTRESSES, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY (Saturday) Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large and extensive assortment of new and second-hand furniture [illegible] ... Sale will be positive, without regard to weather.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—By A. H. NICOLAY, at Merchants' Exchange, WEDNESDAY, [illegible] ... known at the sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—Salesroom corner of Frankfort and William-sts.—Personal attention will be given to the sale of household furniture [illegible] ... Regular sale at the salesroom on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] ... marble-top, plain mahogany, walnut, parlor, dining room and chamber furniture, feather beds, hair mattresses, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mirrors, oil paintings, cooking stoves, &c.

J. ANDREWS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] ... Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, &c. [illegible] ... Furniture, Clothing, Table Cutlery, Table ware, &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF RICHLY MANUFACTURED FURS—THIS DAY, [illegible] ... must be sold to close the partnership. Ladies, please attend.

J. S. PITKIN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—J. S. PITKIN'S third auction sale of Woodhaven and other valuable property, continued from January 25 to February 8, to commence at 2 P. M., at No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. See catalogue No. 1, [illegible] ... for particulars, to be had at No. 285 Broadway, room No. 21.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Walker-st.—E. C. KEMP will sell as above, the balance of stock of furs to close the concern, consisting of all the usual variety of fashionable Furs. Call and examine and buy if you please.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by order of the assignees of Messrs. KIPP & BROWN, and a so under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by said Kipp & Brown, the valuable line of Stages, known as the "Chelsea Line," formerly belonging to said Kipp & Brown, together with the Horses, Sleighs, Carts, Harness, and all the property and appurtenances belonging to or connected with the said Line, will be sold at public auction at the stables, in 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale positive. Terms cash.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of SACKETT, LYNES & CO. expires this day by limitation and mutual consent, Mr. NATHAN B. SACKETT retiring from the firm. The unsettled business will be closed by the remaining partners, who are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose.

SACKETT, LYNES & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. H. SACKETT, EDWARD LYNES, GEORGE R. BREWSTER and SAMUEL S. BELCHER have formed a copartnership under the same firm name, and will continue the hardware business at No. 38 Cortlandt-st.

SACKETT, LYNES & CO.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by either of the partners at the Banking office of ATWOOD & CO., who continue the business.

J. FASSETT,
J. S. ATWOOD,
J. DUNLEVY.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.

PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm of ATWOOD & CO., and will continue the Banking business of ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.

J. S. ATWOOD,
THOMAS ORR,
EDWARD HOOKER.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.—The undersigned admits that at 1 [illegible] copartnership with William A. Brown in October last, and united with him in publishing a notice of dissolution, in which it was stated the business of the late firm of W. A. Brown & Co. would be settled by the said W. A. Brown; but that was for convenience of settlement, and the undersigned made no assignment or release of his interest in the assets of said firm, and has now the same right to collect and discharge the debts of the said firm that the said W. A. Brown has.—Feb. 2, 1855.

DAVID S. BROWN.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership hitherto existing between JOHN POOL and DAVID JAMES, Pearl button makers, at the Hedinberg Factory, High-st., Newark, N. J., is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by DAVID JAMES, at [illegible] ... and Sheffield-sts.

JOHN POOL,
DAVID JAMES.

Newark, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership of HAHN & FRANKENHEIMER is this day dissolved.

Feb. 1, 1855. MOSES FRANKENHEIMER.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—J. G. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, No. [illegible] ... All of which are offered at quotation [illegible]

S. V. [illegible]—Attorney and Counsellor, Auburn, Cayuga County, New-York.

REFERENCES—[illegible] Derby, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st. [illegible] ... Blatchford, Seward & Griswold, Attorneys, No. [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 30, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 12th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th February, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest, falling due in this City on the first day of February, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.

THE OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cents.

THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 7 per cents.

THE CLARK COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued to the SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE CITY OF MADISON (Ind.) SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1855.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK, CALIFORNIA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND BANKING CO., No. 16 Broadway, and No. 1 New-st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of WELLS, FARGO & CO. has been declared out of the net earnings of said Company, previous to the 1st day of January, 1855, and will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 16 Broadway, on the 15th of February, instant.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock M. on the 12th, until 12 o'clock M. on the 16th inst.

By order of the Board of Directors.

T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1851, at the Mechanics' Bank.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1853.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Companies, No. 16 William-st.

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Jan. 18, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 180 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 1st February. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 25th inst. By order.

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after Monday, 5th Feb., prox., at their Office, No. 3 Chambers-st. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of [illegible] and 3d-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Chambers-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD seven per cent. first mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1855, will be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York, on presentation.

E. G. WOODWARD, Treasurer.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

S. RYDER, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, Jan. 29, 1855.

THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. 69 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

PEORIA CITY BONDS.—The Coupons for interest, due 1st Feb. prox., on Bonds of the city of Peoria, Ill., will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1855. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—In pursuance of its charter, passed June 20, 1851:

On deposit Jan. 1, 1854		$[illegible]
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1854, 3,863 deposits		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Paid during the same period, 3,066 drafts		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Interest credited to depositors		[illegible]
On deposit, principal and interest		$[illegible]

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of $10 is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not, within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1855, made a deposit or received a dividend, $10,[illegible], included in the above.

INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS.

Bonds and Mortgages on improved property, valued at double the amount loaned thereon	$[illegible]	
Bonds of the city of Troy	[illegible]	
Bonds of the city of Utica	[illegible]	
Bonds of the city of Rochester	[illegible]	
Bonds of the city of Albany	[illegible]	
Bonds of the city of Buffalo	[illegible]	
Bonds of the city of Williamsburg	[illegible]	
New-York City Revenue Bonds	[illegible]	
Cash in vault	[illegible]	
Cash in Broadway Bank	[illegible]	
Loan on State Securities	[illegible]	
Interest due the Institution on Loans on Bond and Mortgage, and investments to Jan. 1, 1855	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Surplus		[illegible]

Jan. 1, 1855. W. S. WORRALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je10,'54-law2y5

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a bank or association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d22,'54-law2y6

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1855.—The WEEDSPORT BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

REMOVALS.

THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to NO. 8 WALL-ST.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. E. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 37 Nassau to No. 359 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also on hand an extensive stock of Gents' Boots, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Nassau-st., Brooklyn, having removed to [illegible] ... professional services to his former friends and to the public.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn [illegible] ... Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries [illegible]

EDWIN I. VAIL.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed 15th of April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 22d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1872.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 1st day of March next, at which time interest will commence on the loan, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before the 1st of March if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.

Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

CITY AND COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the following described Bonds:

$40,000 CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

$10,000 COUNTY OF SCOTT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

The above Bonds are payable in 1865, were issued for subscription to the stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and are guaranteed by the Company, being the only liability as yet created by said Company, besides the stock thus subscribed for is pledged as additional security for the payment of principal and interest of said Bonds. Full particulars, including connected statistics of the City and County, can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agencies of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have twenty years to run, bear semi-annual interest, warrants payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 23, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., New-York, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 38 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until after the election. By order.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1855, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 13th of February inclusive.

IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.

Bridgeport, Jan. 27, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused or on consignment in New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

$500 TO $1,000 WANTED—At 7 per cent., on unencumbered property, worth four times as much.

S. CROCKCROFT, No. 77 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

INSURANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1854		$[illegible]
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	$[illegible]	
Amount of interest received and accrued, during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	[illegible]	
Amount of [illegible] received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$[illegible]	
Amount paid for interest on dividends and reinsurances	[illegible]	
Amount paid for taxes	[illegible]	
Amount paid on account of annuity fund	[illegible]	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	[illegible]	
Amount of advertising, printing, stationery, office rent, law expenses, &c.	[illegible]	
Amount of commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	[illegible]	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	[illegible]	[illegible]
Accumulated Fund		$[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$[illegible]	
Invested in New-York State Securities	[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1855	[illegible]	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1855	[illegible]	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life policies, bearing interest	[illegible]	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	[illegible]	$[illegible]

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and six per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. [illegible]
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. T. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Ovell,	N. B. [illegible]	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. [illegible]
H. Quackenbush,	Andrew Fremont,	[illegible] Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. [illegible], Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th March, 20th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George C. Fox,	G. W. Lawrence,	Robt. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry E. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hall Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	C. W. Faulkner,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. C. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st.—This Company with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by fire, [illegible] ... household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	J. S. Secor,
Aug. H. Ward,	Rob't. B. Minturn,	Jon'n Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 33 William-st., and No. 172 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 8 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned [illegible] ... made by SAM HART & CO. [illegible] ... the Astor House.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—[illegible] ... by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—[illegible] ... Price 25 cents per copy. [illegible] ... Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 1 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 83 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. [illegible] ... Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000), 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible] ... For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC.—[illegible] ... Mr. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: [illegible] ... WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 109 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, [illegible] cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 245 pages, 16 colored engravings, [illegible] ... Dr. LARMONT [illegible] ... Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Price $1, [illegible] ... Advice gratis.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL'S OFFICE.—For the exclusive treatment of DISEASES OF FEMALES, [illegible] ... Advice gratis. Consultations and letters confidential. Country letters containing $10, sent with advice and medicine by return of mail. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Patients provided with board and nursing.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, Midwife and Physician.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., [illegible] ... Twenty-three years in [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., [illegible] ... Office hours 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S WOMAN'S FRIEND.—The best preparation of medicine ever exhibited in cases of female [illegible] ... Consultations and letters confidential. Country letters containing $10, served with advice and medicine by return of mail. Office, No. 22 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 32 Lispenard-st., [illegible] ... health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—[illegible] pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 131 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 553 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and [illegible] to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. 162 Chambers-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burthen,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bag made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

MACHINERY.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NAUGATUCK, Ct.—Having removed their depôt from Nos. 25 and 27 John-st., to the store of

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 32 Dey-st.,

(with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the TRADE their MANUFACTURES of

SOLID SHANK HOES, of all kinds,
HAY and MANURE FORKS,
POTATO and MANURE HOOKS,
SLUICE FORKS and GARDEN RAKES,
SPADING FORKS, &c., &c.,

on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention, and the Jobbing Trade are earnestly requested to call and examine their goods.

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
Sole Agents Tuttle Manuf'g Co., No. 32 Dey-st., N. Y.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1854.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $6 ; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 356 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry.

JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts., No. 116 Duane-st., and 26th-st. and 8th-av.

PETER CLINTON.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competitor with the best of foreign dealers, [illegible] ... [illegible] & CO.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.):

St. Louis Day Express	[illegible] A. M.
St. Louis Night Express	[illegible] P. M.

Running through direct to Alton (connecting without change of cars) to St. Louis, and connecting with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

[illegible] ... TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15 HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton, and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, [illegible] ... this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

E. F. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are [illegible] ... Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 22, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. [illegible] ... On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 23, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] ... Trains) at 6:30 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 6 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train at 3 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill 7:15 A. M., 3, 5 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 6 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M. take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 8:30, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 8:30; leave at 10:30 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 in 1st, and $2 25 in 2d class. [illegible] ... Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and other points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by New-York and Erie Railroad or New-York Central Railroad, at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, thence by cars to [illegible] Camden; fare $3. Express line, at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars, through in four hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1:30 P. M.; fare, $2 25. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]	[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 31.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Feb. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, March 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connelly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Feb. 26. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed, and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 7.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31, Palatka $33.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, C. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and passengers for Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. [illegible] ... and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, for Richmond and Petersburg, touching at Norfolk, where passengers going farther South can take a continuous line of railroad through Carolina, Georgia, &c.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

N. B.—Shippers will please send duplicate receipts for goods.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c.—This boat is in good running order [illegible] ... particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE W. FRANKLIN, No. 70 West-st., New-York City. [illegible] ... MILLARD & CO.

New-Hamburg, Dec. 30, 1854.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 92d-st. to Harlem River [illegible] ... We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their said objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, [illegible] ... City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons, or any owners [illegible] ... will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 26th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 12th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those lots of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line or side of 92d-st. [illegible] ... and the center line of the block between 91st and 92d-sts. on the south, and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River [illegible] ... of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue [illegible].

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR, } Commissioners.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—C. F. UHLHORN, Plaintiff, against THE CANAL BANK of Cleveland, Ohio, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the CANAL BANK, of Cleveland, Ohio, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest from the 11th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 13, 1854.

JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of December, 1854.—Dated Dec. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Chambers-st.

ja5-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS against SILAS M. STILWELL, individually, CAROLINE N. STILWELL, and SILAS M. STILWELL, as her Trustee, Sylvanus Rapalje, late Trustee of Caroline N. Stilwell, William Hopkins, John M. Trimble, William Fowler, George B. Jackson, survivor of Cornell & Jackson, Edward Hoffman, John W. Pirsson, and John W. Mitchell.—To the defendant, SYLVANUS RAPALJE, above named:—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which complaint has this day been filed in the office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1854.

EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja9-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SCHOTT, late of the City of New-York, tobacconist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the place of business of JAMES L. SCHOTT, No. 137 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1854.

CATHARINE A. SCHOTT, Administratrix.
JAMES L. SCHOTT, Administrator.

s20-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PEDROUCELLI, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, No. 347 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 18, 1854.

WILLIAM STARRS,
CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, } Adm'rs.

d22-law6mS*

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.—RICHARD MORRELL and ISAAC J. VANDERBECK vs. WILLIAM M. S. GARRISON.—In case—Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment at the suit of Richard Morrell and Isaac J. Vanderbeck against William M. S. Garrison, [illegible] ... dollars, has been issued out of the Circuit Court of Hudson County, and returned served by the Sheriff, on the 16th day of January of the Term of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated Jan. 19, 1855.

B. GILCHRIST, Clerk.

JACOB WEART, Attorney. ja23-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. HERRIMAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 65 Boerum-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.

WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN, Administrator.

n23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRINES DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FANCHER & EAGER, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1854.

SARAH VREDENBURG, Administratrix.

d1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM GUHARUER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 30, 1854.

ELIZA E. GUHRAUER, Executrix.

o31-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID W. MURPHY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., No. 1 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 12, 1854.

HENRY [illegible], Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LAIRD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of William R. McKinnon, No. 17 Carmine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1854.

JANE LAIRD, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL FRICK, late of Flatbush, County of Long Island [illegible], deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. C. HAMMOND, No. 12 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 5, 1855.

SAMUEL CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE WENT, sometimes called Wint, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of RESOLVERT STEPHENS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 8, 1854.

RESOLVERT STEPHENS,
JAMES ROWE, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OTIS C. LOVETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of SOUTHWICK & PHELPS, No. 299 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 3, 1854.

ELIAS T. GRANT,
LUCY C. LOVETT, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. TURNER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, No. 1 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1854.

STEPHEN B. TURNER, Administrator of Charles B. Turner, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DAVIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of the late Moses, No. 49 Boerum-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 1, 1855.

ANN ELIZA DAVIS, Administratrix.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the AMERICAN CANDLE COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. H. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 12 Greenwich-st., on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 31, 1854.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. H. WILSON, with [illegible] ... on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.

Aug. 11, 1854.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Acute and Chronic Laryngitis. LETTER NO. V.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I commenced this series of letters with the consideration of "CATARRH," "SORE THROAT," and "ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS AND UVULA," because these affections are but the forerunners of more serious disease within the lungs. Let us now pass from the throat into the windpipe.

The WINDPIPE is that tube through which the air we breathe passes to and from the lungs. It commences in the throat, at the root of the tongue, and extends down to the lungs, where it divides into two branches, one of which enters the right and the other the left lung. These branches again subdivide into innumerable smaller tubes, which ramify in every direction through the substance of the lungs, and finally terminate in little clusters of cavities, which are formed around their extremities, like grapes around their stems. These are the "BRONCHIAL TUBES" and the "AIR-CELLS." Now, the windpipe is composed of two parts—or rather we give different names to different parts of the same tube. Thus the first or upper part is called the LARYNX, and the lower part the TRACHEA. The larynx commences at the root of the tongue and extends down below that remarkable prominence on the front of the neck of man known as the "apple of ADAM," (POMUM ADAMI,) and so named by the ancient anatomists, from the fanciful idea that it represented the difficulty experienced by our primeval ancestor in disposing of the forbidden fruit.

The LARYNX is composed of several strong cartilages, serving as a framework to protect the delicate organs of voice. Being furnished with vibratory chords, it forms a perfect musical instrument, more or less under the control of the will. By the perfect action of these chords, the vocalist and the speaker are enabled to produce that infinity of sound, which contributes so much to our enjoyment, makes man intelligible to his fellows, and displays the goodness of the Divine Architect.

The entrance into the larynx is closed by a little valve, which shuts up from the root of the tongue; this is the "EPIGLOTTIS." On the approach of food or drink, this little sentinel shuts down, and allows the substances to pass on to the stomach. Below the vocal chords, which are situated three-fourths of an inch below the entrance, the Larynx enlarges, becomes irregular, and soon ends in the Trachea. The whole length of the tube, to which the name Larynx is applied, is not more than from one and a half to two inches. I trust this brief outline of the anatomy will render what follows more intelligible.

ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

This is one of the most terrible of maladies. There are but few, indeed, of those who have been its subjects, who have not also been its victims. The father of this Republic—WASHINGTON—the mighty genius, at whose name every American bows with mingled feelings of reverence and gratitude, fell a sacrifice to it. So, also, have many distinguished physicians.

Laryngitis is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx. It begins as a simple sore throat, or quinsy. At first the patient complains of soreness, but [illegible] [illegible] of swallowing [illegible] DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING is experienced, and with it, also, a DIFFICULTY IN SWALLOWING. The voice is at first HUSKY, then gradually becomes more and more indistinct until the patient can speak only in a whisper. There is a WHISTLING sound, produced by the air in respiration, and each attempt to cough results in an imperfect, strangled kind of sound. On being asked for the seat of his suffering, he points to the larynx. As the disease progresses, the face becomes livid, the eyes protrude, and are rolled about from one point to another, in restless despair; he sighs for the window to be raised, [illegible] himself and gasps for breath, then gradually sinks into a state of stupor; the last token of failing life being the signal of strangulation. This is the usual course of the disease when it terminates fatally.

The treatment of acute laryngitis has, I conceive, been much improved within the last ten years. The old routine—"bleeding from the arm," "calomel," "purges," and "leeches to the neck," will not in future, in these cases, be [illegible]. I do not mean to say, that it is not often advisable to bleed, and sometimes to purge; but I do mean to say that if something is not done, there are three chances for the patient to die, to one that he will recover. What, then, is the remedy? It is to make a direct local application to the part affected by the showering syringe, charged with a strong astringent solution. Again and again, at intervals of a few hours, the application should be repeated until the imminent danger is past. In the intervals between the applications, emollient inhalations, as hot as they can be borne, should be kept up from a suitable instrument, quiet enjoined, and a diet of water-gruel, which, together with good nursing, will complete the victory, and rescue the patient from the jaws of death, in three cases out of four. This treatment will just reverse the rule of the other treatment, by SAVING what that would LOSE. But the fourth, from not having been seen sufficiently early, from the severity of the disease, or from the nature of the general health, would not be saved, even by local applications and the use of the inhaler. The danger might be mitigated, and yet remain prove fatal [illegible]. Now, what is to be done in the fourth case? The patient is STRANGLING. He is dying, not because the vital powers of the body are destroyed by disease, but FOR WANT OF AIR! The gasp of death would scarcely be more excruciating, if a cord were tightened around his neck and gradually tightened. The upper part of the windpipe is being closed up. We must give the patient air, and this can only be done by the operation of "TRACHEOTOMY," which means, in plain language, cutting a hole into the windpipe below the diseased part.

The moment the opening is made and the air admitted to the lungs, the most terrible relief is experienced. The anxiety of the countenance vanishes, and with it the restlessness and tossing about. Sleep, exhausted nature finds repose in sleep, and awaking from [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] WASHINGTON, his life would, probably, have been saved. [illegible] The advance of medicine must throw the cloak of a [illegible] [illegible]. And when, on every hand, we see sensible disease baffling the highest authority of established schools, can we doubt that many of the diseases still maintained, must yield to more successful experience?

CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, COMMONLY CALLED "CLERGYMAN'S SORE-THROAT."

This is by far the most common form of the disease. [illegible]

[illegible]

---

the same tube, and are lined by a common membrane; One over which inflamation spreads rapidly. Again, the parts are in [illegible], and the mucous secreted in the throat, becomes entangled about the epiglottis and entrance into the larynx, and is often drawn by one inspiration and forced out by the next expiration. Chronic Laryngitis often occurs in advanced stages of Consumption, from the irritation produced by the matter discharged by the Lungs. Occurring as a consequence of tubercles, it is one of the most distressing complications, and adds doubly to the patient's distress. In this form there is always more or less ULCERATION about the vocal chords, beginning on the lower side and gradually extending upwards. These ulcers often penetrate through the mucous and cellular membranes, involving the muscular tissues, and not unfrequently attack the ligaments and cartilages themselves.

TREATMENT.

The treatment of Chronic Laryngitis depends much on the particular form of the disease. When it is secondary to TUBERCLES in the lungs, and caused by the irritation of the expectorated pus, we can only affect its cure by those means which remove its cause, and these we will fully consider, in a second letter on consumption.

In the forms of Laryngitis, caused by affections of the throat and excessive use of the voice in public speaking, as also those which spring from breathing an atmosphere charged with dust and other irritating matters, the disease is simple, and generally curable within the period of a few months. It is folly to look for the cure of a local disease of this nature, by medicines applied externally or taken into the stomach. There is but one safe course for the patient to pursue, and that consists in the direct application of remedies employed, to the larynx itself; and even this, to promise entire success, should be resorted to early and persevered in determinedly.

The treatment I advise, consists in the use—two, or three, or four times a day—of mild astringent inhalations from the inhaler, described in my letter on "CATARRH; and, in such cases as prove most intractable, in the occasional use of the showering syringe before described. These means never fail to afford prompt relief, and when combined with proper attention to the general health, employed with sufficient perseverance, will surely disappoint the patient of a radical cure.

In my next letter, I shall consider the symptoms and treatment of "CHRONIC BRONCHITIS."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1855.

[Communicated.]

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors. WHAT IS CONSUMPTION?

BY GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.

Of the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Consumption (Phthisis Pulmonalis) is a disease which destroys nearly one-fourth of the human family. While no class or condition is exempt from its attacks, still it delights to mark for its victims the young, the beautiful and most talented. Scarcely a domestic hearth can be found which has not lost by its ravages the dearest one of all. There is a dread in the name—it falls upon the ear like a death knell. The mind instinctively associates it with the death-bed scene, the winding-sheet, the worm, and the dust earth thrown on the coffin's narrow lid. Well may it excite horror and alarm, for instead of relaxing its relentless grasp, and staying its rapid strides, it is increasing with a rapidity truly alarming.

In endeavoring in this and other communications to answer the inquiry, "What is Consumption?" all medical terms or technicalities will, as much as possible, be avoided. Without referring to the earlier medical views concerning Consumption, which modern discoveries have shown too absurd for even the dullest comprehension, I come at once to the theory and pathology of the disease, which is generally believed to be correct, and adopted by the first medical authorities of the age.

Most medical writers agree on one point, which is this: that what is called Consumption, is caused by a deposit in the air cells of the lungs—a peculiar matter formed by the blood, consisting chiefly, in many respects, to which is given the name (tubercle, or tuberculous matter). While this fact is admitted by all who have investigated and carefully examined its character and nature, there exists a wide difference of opinion as to the mechanical product (tubercle) is produced or created in the blood.

It is unnecessary to spend time, or occupy space, to present the different views which have been, and are still entertained upon the subject, for no practical benefit to the suffering invalid will be derived therefrom.

The present theory with regard to Consumption, (or phthisis) is that it is a disease of the blood, manifesting itself through and upon the lungs; or, in other words, that the disease, as it appears in the lungs, is the result of a previous disease, or alteration of the natural elements of the blood.

The theory which I entertain of Consumption, upon which my treatment of local applications of remedies is founded, is directly contrary to that already mentioned, and upon which is based the old established practice of administering medicines into the stomach. I maintain that the disease called Consumption is primarily a local one, having its origin in the air-cells of the lungs, and not in the blood—that tuberculous matter, which is the cause of the disease, is the result, or product of a previous disease and alteration in air-cells of the lungs.

In order to make the subject clear, and render it easily understood, the remainder of this article will be devoted to describing the duties of the lungs, and the important part they act in the animal economy. As the mainspring of the watch is the most important of all its complicated machinery, from the fact that every wheel and every motion is dependent upon it, so are the lungs in the animal economy which set the whole of life in motion, preserving their harmony and unity from the first lisping breath of infancy to the last dying murmur of age.

Let us for a moment inquire into the office of the lungs and the purposes for which they were intended.

The lungs perform several important duties. By them heat or warmth is supplied for the body—through them the blood is purified. They may be considered the furnace where the fire is kindled, and the blood and blood vessels, the pipes through and by which heat and fuel is conveyed to every part of the body. The [illegible] taken into the stomach, which, by uniting with the oxygen of the air taken into the lungs, heat is produced. The process of respiration, or breathing, is a simple process of combustion, similar to that observed in an ordinary fire, or the burning of a lamp. The act of living or existing, is but a chemical process, consisting of the union of the food with the oxygen of the air and this beautiful process takes place in the air cells of the lungs, and I wish the reader to give close attention to this part of the subject, for it is here I intend to establish the fact that tuberculous consumption is primarily a disease of the air cells of the lungs and not of the blood. The blood with which every part and organ of the body is supplied with material to make up for the waste which is constantly taking place, when in a healthy state, is composed of certain chemical ingredients, which are received from the food which has previously undergone the process of digestion and assimilation before it is capable of being used as building material.

With that process we have nothing to do, as it has no bearing upon the fact we wish to arrive at. The blood consists of two kinds, viz.: Arterial, which, issuing from the heart, is distributed to every part of the body for the purpose of nourishment, and Venous, which returns to the heart all the impure blood, the former being of a bright-red color, and the latter of a venous or dark blue color. Blood is composed of water (which is much the largest part,) albumen, a substance resembling the white of an egg, and Fibrin, which is the lean or muscle of the body. It also has red globules, and they are the life supplying agents for the entire body. Every one knows the pale, bloodless looks of a person who has been suddenly bled so long sick, and is aware of the weakness and debility occasioned. It also contains small quantities of iron and salts of potash and soda. The relative proportions of the elements of the blood cannot be changed without impairing the vital function. As the process of respiration is an ordinary process of burning or combustion, it follows that the product of such action, which is Carbonic Acid Gas, must be expelled from the system. This combustion, or uniting of the fatty elements of the food with the oxygen of the air, commences in the Lungs, and is continued throughout the entire Arterial system, particularly in the capillary or surface arteries.

The red blood having passed through the body, supplying its nourishing material for "flesh and bone," is returned to the heart by the other set of vessels, the veins, which in their course have collected the lifeless compounds, and [illegible] carbonic-acid gas. The veins may be considered as sewers, which [illegible] to the lungs, from whence it is expelled.

All the [illegible] [illegible] the lungs [illegible] [illegible]

In my [illegible] I shall speak of the [illegible]

[illegible] that I have found the [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] effectual than medicines added to hot water. The success of my treatment is exhibited in the letters I receive every day, from those who have received relief.

Persons can consult me by letter relative to their disease, who are unable to visit the City and place themselves under my personal care and attention.

GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.
No. 6 Bond-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—Sold in the year 1854, of these Pills, ONE MILLION, SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND BOXES, and their sale is still on the increase. I ask if this is to be wondered at, when they perform such works as those stated below. B. BRANDRETH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1855.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH: From the great use of tobacco, I became so debilitated about eight years ago, that my physicians considered it impossible for me to recover. I was worn down to skin and bones, was afflicted with dyspeptic symptoms, and everything I ate disagreed with me. I had constant pain in my chest, my bowels were costive, and seldom moved without recourse to medicine, which debilitated me more and more. In this condition I was recommended to use your "Vegetable Universal Pills." I did so, and gradually became restored to excellent health through their use. They mildly, yet energetically purged, and after each portion I seemed to be endowed with new life. My original robust health was soon restored, and, I thank God, I am now a vigorous man of fifty-six. But for your pills, I verily believe, I should now be in my grave.

I shall be pleased to see any one at my store, and will state further particulars.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH KERR,
No. 513 Broadway, above Eleventh-street, or at the Irving House, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY.—Contents of No. 2: PHRENOLOGY.—A Luxury—A Medium Among the Organs—Phrenology in London. PHYSIOLOGY.—Wearing the Beard. BIOGRAPHY.—Geo. W. Curtis—Charles M. De L'Epee—Criminal Legislation and Prison Discipline. PSYCHOLOGY.—Psychical Influence of Mental Impressions—The Home We Love—Agriculture. EDITORIAL.—Rev. Dr. White and Phrenology—Events of the Month—Home Voices—Notes and Queries—General Notices—Miscellany—New-York Free-Academy. One dollar a year. FOWLERS & WELLS, Publishers, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Astonishing cure! Professor HOLLOWAY when at Madeira, on a visit to Prince D——, in four weeks cured his scorbutic ulcerated breast. For this extraordinary cure the Prince presented him with a gold snuff-box set in diamonds. This celebrated ointment will cure any sore or ulcer. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

$10.—One hundred lessons in Writing for $10, or time unlimited, at BROWN'S splendid rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Mr. BROWN received the highest prize, the only silver medal, awarded for writing at the World's Fair.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR YEARS OLD!—There has just been interred at Blaina Church, South Wales, the body of WILLIAM REES, aged 104 years. The deceased was a hardworking man at his profession as a "baller," which is the heaviest department in an iron manufactory. He was also remarkable for his moderate living. He could see to read his bible in his hundredth year, and could dress himself and take his own food up to his death. He lived with his daughter, who is the mother of sixteen children, and whose age is 68 years. Her husband is 75 years old.

☞ The result of a minute analysis of a great number of samples of bitter beer and pale ale obtained at different establishments, and under different circumstances, shows that they are without any adulteration; that they contain only a moderate amount of alcohol, and an unusually large quantity of bitter extract of hops. With regard to the use of strychnine, of which we have heard so much lately, the conclusion come to is, that its use in these bitter beers and pale ales is scarcely consistent with probability, and that it has not been detected.

☞ "Now, gentlemen," said a nobleman to his guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other; are we to drink like men, or like brutes?" The guests, somewhat indignant, exclaimed, "Like men, of course." "Then," replied he, "we are going to get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1, by Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, at the residence of the bride's father, LEANDER BANGS to SUSAN ANNIE HOOPER. Also, at the same time and place, [illegible] to GRACE H. WEBSTER, of Portsmouth, N. H.

☞ Portsmouth papers please copy.

At Mount Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 31, by Rev. Mr. Lippitt, WM. V. KORTWRIGHT, of this City, to LOUISA, daughter of Col. Wm. S. Little, of the former place.

At Port Richmond, on Thursday, Feb. 1, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. James Brownlee, CORNELIUS J. LAKE, Esq., to CATHARINE, daughter of the late Hon. Jacob Crocheron, of Staten Island.

In Albany, on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, by Rev. Dr. Duncan S. Kennedy, SEELY E. CAPRON, of Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y., to SARAH L., daughter of Daniel Adams, of the former place.

At St. Michael's Church, Toxteth Park, England, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, by Rev. John Macnaught, THOMAS HARGREAVES, eldest son of John Hargreaves, Esq., of Broad Oak, Lancashire and Hall Barn Park, Bucks, to SARAH, fourth daughter of Washington Jackson, Esq., of Parkfield, Lancashire.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 2, Mrs. SARAH C. DAY, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry H. Ingersoll, No. 20 Perry-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 2, CORNELIUS WINANT, in the 46th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 660 [illegible]-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Woodbury, Conn., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 2, SARAH, relict of the late Abm. Dumont, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, John W., Walter N., and James A., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 4th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son, Jas. A. Dumont, No. 21 Amity, between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 2, of consumption, ELIZA POLLOCK, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 224 Johnson-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 2, Mrs. ANN GRETORLY GILBERT, wife of John Gilbert, deceased, aged 87 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, corner of Erie and South Fifth sts., Jersey City, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Saybrook, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 1, Mrs. CATHARINE SEAMAN, widow of the late James Seaman, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Franklin, No. 10 Livingston-st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, after a severe and protracted illness, LEONARD JARVIS WYETH, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Brevoort House, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 1, of consumption, GEORGE W. WHITE, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of [illegible] [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. [illegible] st., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 1, of [illegible], at [illegible], No. 58 Greene-st., HENRY C. [illegible], aged 31 years.

The funeral will be attended on Sunday, at one and a half o'clock, P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 1, of inflammation, ANN ELIZA, aged 3 years, 1 month and 15 days.

[illegible]

The friends of the family, as well as those of [illegible] [illegible], Esq., and James H. French, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 78 Bank-st., without further notice.

In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Feb. 1, MARY, wife of [illegible] M. Rodine, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of [illegible], and her brother, Charles F. Townley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, [illegible]-st., between South 3d and 4th-sts., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 2.

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,010 Chi. & Rock Is. R. R. 1st mort... Int. add... 94½
$0,000 Peru & Indianapolis R.R. 1st mort. Int. add. 73@75
1,000 shares Union Gold Mining Co.
100 shares Stonington Railroad Co. ... 100
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co. ... 50
5 shares Farmers' Trust Co. ... 75½
210 shares New-Jersey Flax, Cotton and Wool Co. 20
$100 scrip Lyman Cotton Mills Co. ... 85
Pew No. 44, in Grace Church ... $800

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special auction sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Africa* at Boston, which were delivered early this morning, do not change materially the commercial construction put on the news from the previous telegraphic summary from Boston. The falling off in the Bank of England reserve of $5,840,000, leaving that great establishment $62,605,000 in Gold, created no alarm in London; the principal cause being the advanced subscriptions to the French Loan, which being awarded exclusively to the French subscribers, the money will now return to England. The success of the Loan was remarkable: $100,000,000 wanted, and $435,000,000 subscribed. The English applications were to the extent of $30,000,000. The Loan immediately advanced to 4 ℔ cent. premium. A report obtained in Paris, though not well-grounded, that the Government would avail of $50,000,000 more than the original proposal. The Funds in Paris were generally buoyant, says a private Banker's letter which we have been permitted to read, although the hopes of peace were not strong. The English Funds fluctuated 92¼@91½; closing 91⅜, and the discount market ruled steady. In regard to American Stocks, the accounts are not important. An old and well-advised Banking firm write that a heavy sale of Illinois Central Mortgages had been effected, believed for New-York account, at 60 ℔ cent. Subsequent small sales at 62@63. Eries in no large demand. Third Mortgages 73½@76. The final settlement of the new loan, the writers say, will give more activity to orders in the securities of the Company. Intimation had been received from this side of the new loan by the Illinois Central, to raise means to finish up the work and to pay the interest on the outstanding loans until the earnings are made available. Doubts are expressed as to the effect of this movement. The embarassments in business on this side are viewed with much concern, touching their influence upon the British manufacturers. Apprehension is expressed that a summary foreclosure of the enormous and expansive operations of 1853–54, connected with the American and Australian trade, will have to be resorted to, and that numerous failures will follow. The effect on the Money market will not be to make real capital scarcer, but to leave holders in doubt how to use it.

From the Continent, the letters by this steamer bring a fair amount of orders for State, City and Railway Bonds, and the transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day were to the extent of $190,000, influenced partly by these advices. Virginias brought 95¾, a rise of 1 ℔ cent., and the Erie new Bonds 80½ cash, and 81 buyer 60 days. Illinois Centrals advanced to 72½@⅞. The Share list was a fraction higher on most of the Road Stocks. Panama 1 ℔ cent. lower, and Illinois Central ½@¾ ℔ cent. down. Cumberland Coal continues active, but the Bears had again the advantage; cash sales at the close 35 ℔ cent., and seller's contracts 34¾. The general market closed with firmness.

The Money market keeps easy, though demand lenders are cautious in regard to collaterals, and the buyers of paper not disposed to accept the reduced rates except for very choice signatures; the whole range 7 to 12 ℔ cent., as in date. The rates of Foreign Exchange for next Wednesday's steamer are not yet settled upon. They will depend in a measure on the amount of good transient bills from the South, which come forward early in the ensuing week. Nominal quotations on London, 109¼@109½, first-class Bankers. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $96,611; paid out $13,721, and hold a regular balance at the close of $3,671,915. Gold will probably be wanted in large sums for New-Orleans, in the course of a week or so. The Treasury Department is not prepared to make transfers direct, but would no doubt be willing to take Gold here and deliver from the St. Louis Sub-Treasury, which, from the late sales of public lands, has an accumulation of $4,000,000. The Assay Office paid out to-day $191,064. The import of foreign Dry Goods this week is $1,465,562, against $6,[illegible] the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

[illegible]

The Joint Stock Express Company of WELLS, FARGO & Co., of New-York and San Francisco, have declared a half yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. on the Capital Stock of $500,000; reserving a large surplus. The Oriental Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of [illegible] ℔ cent.; and the Marine Bank 4 ℔ cent. The Lorillard Fire Insurance [illegible] ℔ cent.

The Hudson River Bank [illegible] [illegible]

The following is a statement of the [illegible] of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, for January.

GOLD DEPOSITS.

		Value.
From California		$4,2[illegible]
Other sources		6,000
Total gold deposits		$4,2[illegible]

SILVER BULLION.

Including silver purchases		$178,000
Total gold and silver deposits		$4,[illegible]

COINAGE OF GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	198,300	$3,966,[illegible]
Eagles	47,710	477,100
Half Eagles	16,300	81,500
Quarter Eagles	47,300	118,[illegible]
Total	310,[illegible]	$4,643,[illegible]

SILVER COINAGE.

Half Dollars	24,000	$12,000
Quarter Dollars	144,000	36,000
Dimes	1,420,000	142,000
Half Dimes	780,000	39,000
Total	2,368,000	$229,000

The following is a complete list of the holders of the New-Haven Railroad Stock, the certificates of which, regularly signed by the late New-York Transfer Agent, are attempted to be repudiated by the Company. The Board of Directors have instituted a general action, to which they have made these stockholders, severally, a party to the fraud of SCHUYLER, for the purpose of compelling them to relinquish their claims:

Name	Shares	Name	Shares
Carpenter & Vermilye	330	Wm. H. Neilson	71
Jacob Little & Co.	465	De Coppet & Co.	140
N. B. Cobb & Co.	20	H. T. Morgan & Co.	5
Ward & Co.		Duncan, Sherman & Co.	200
A. M. Ferris & Brother	25	Cammann & Co.	10
Reuben Parsons		Wm. S. Hoyt	7
Corning & Co.	80	Ketchum, Rogers & Bement	
D. R. Nevins	80		
R. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.	300	J. A. Underwood & Son	564
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	37	B. Silliman	5
T. Ketcham & Co.	100	E. Strong	4
Wesley & Kowalski	5	C. G. Pettibone	10
Rollins Brothers	100	W. H. Fuller	10
J. Warren Rogers	3	Henry A. Burr	4
Fisher, Denny & Co.	220	Delia Stewart	6
M. McCosky	20	J. H. Hoyt	8
Douglas & Lockwood	30	G. A. Hall	10
Charles Christmas	665	N. C. Hall	10
T. P. Richards	11	N. R. Wolcott	5
Prime & Co.	200	Geo. Dowd	15
S. T. Gilbert	5	C. Griswold	10
Stetchford & Rainsford	470	Wm. Young	6
Jas. E. Cunningham	20	Owen Phillips	6
E. Sobell & Co.	20	M. A. Leavenworth	1
C. Bagary & Co.	20	Thomas Johnson	6
E. W. Low	5	Alex. Crow	6
Jas. G. King & Sons	30	S. R. Wynkoop	10
H. Tuland & Son	30	C. F. Livermore, Trustee	10
Brown, Brothers & Co.	25	W. H. Carey	10
D. Paulett Benjamin	6	I. R. Brandon in trust	17
Walter F. Brook	10	E. Hosford	20
E. T. Morgan	15	F. N. Bennett	30
F. H. Falls	15	W. H. Warren	5
Wm. R. Knight	10	Smith & Crane	4
I. & D. W. Leland	10	E. A. Howland	31
A. J. Leavenworth	10	LeGrand Sterling	100
A. J. Mattison	10	A. Blanchard	7
N. W. Merrill	10	I. D. Whitney, Jr.	330
Jas. Russell	10	P. Loomis	10
Jonathan Sturges	10	D. V. B. Baldwin	10
C. Van Ness	10	Arabella Bissell	5
C. Vanderbilt	10	C. Hegeman	14
Augustus H. Ward	400	G. Turner	1
W. S. Wetmore	15	Ward, Campbell & Co.	157
C. Wright	15	Alexander Kyle, Jr.	315
C. Tyler	25	T. W. Thorne, Jr.	20
E. Miller	20	C. E. Anderson	100
D. Judson, Jr.	20	D. Leroy	10
W. R. Dunkel	30	H. W. Vail	40
W. R. Leroy	50	Wm. Henry	40
A. A. Moss	20	H. F. Vail, in trust	30
Schuchardt & Gebhard	340	A. Dalrymple	200
J. McBride	20	F. W. Edmonds, Cashier Mechanics' Bank, New-York	10
I. I. Squire	37		
Otis Dyer	20		
Eggleston & Battell	70	John Stebbins	200
George Dickinson	20	R. Chandler	20
A. J. Cotheal	10	E. Durkee	10
T. Addison	10	H. Stevens	15
R. Creighton	10	L. Hunt	20
Ann Margt. Clarkson	10	F. T. Carrington	50
Ann Maria Clarkson	10	A. Cone	50
Ann Augusta V. Clarkson	10	M. V. Beach	75
Emily V. Clarkson	10	T. Mallett, Jr.	25
Maria M. Clarkson	10	G. A. Phelps	73
J. O. M. Park	10	Wm. H. King	12
G. Pike	10	Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	10
C. W. Bassett	10		
Joseph Bell	50	A. B. & S. Davis	40
S. McBride, Jr., & Co.	50	George A. Talbot	10
H. F. Thrall	20	John Gallup, 2d	10
I. Dixon Roman	30	J. R. Partridge	10
Isaac Lee & Co.	440	S. J. Ross	10
S. Hinman	10	W. Griffith	6
C. Buckingham	50	S. B. Burford	10
S. Chapell	50	H. D. Burkett	10
E. Corbett	20	Silvia S. Ferguson	10
I. W. Smith	50	J. M. Rankin	10
L. Morgan	20	J. S. Browne	10
Amos R. Eno	100	E. W. Bliss	10
A. H. P. Edwards	10	B. Vernon	10
I. H. Dykers	10	E. Briggs	20
A. L. Dennis	150	G. M. Hepburn	10
A. B. Finney	10	R. Clapp	5
L. M. Lindsley	20	J. S. Gay	10
O. W. Jones	10	D. Crandall	10
W. C. Lathrop	20	W. Tomlinson	10
I. O. Jones	30	T. Brown, Jr.	10
G. W. Taylor	50	S. W. Peckham	10
D. Cotton, Jr.	10	S. Walker	10
Henry Lager	100	Fox & St. John	10
W. S. Tisdale	20	A. G. Lord & Co.	10
W. H. McVicker	10	Thomas Bristoll	10
George Lovett	30	N. C. Ely	10
Sturgess, Clearman & Co.	30	W. Lyon	10
Hampton Stock and Marine Insurance Co.		A. C. Marshall	10
		C. C. Williams	10
Chas. P. Alsop	10	Samuel Bailey	10
Ruth Tuller	10	I. Patterson	10
I. Church	10	D. H. Roebeck	10
Charles M. Owen	10	George Crous	25
I. Hurlbert	10	George D. Cassio	10
Lorenzo Hall		L. P. Ingraham	4
J. Thompson	10	Henry Hart	18
E. K. Arkenburg	10	J. M. Messinger	10
Thomas Ackley	10	George Briggs	25
G. C. Averigg	10	A. J. Aiken	170
I. M. Knox	10	J. A. Stevens, President of Bank of Commerce	570
I. C. Sandford	10		
H. M. Vonder Muhll	23	Dennistoun, Wood & Co.	1465
O. J. Wilcox	20	L. L. S. Taft	5
E. V. Shotwell	10	B. Birch	20
A. B. Davis	5	A. C. Kingsland	20
Caroline Shons	10	J. Bush	30
I. H. Whitson	5	C. Hall	15
I. D. Perkins	5	D. Bacon	125
E. Blanchard	10	E. Whitehouse	20
C. M. Mather	20	G. & S. Brown	50
A. S. Fraser	10	Edward Bard	25
S. Bailey	10	D. A. Wood	10
E. Terry	10	W. S. Nichols	50
N. W. Poynter	10	L. Dunn	165
Rogers & Wyckoff	1	H. F. Pease	4
William Myggs	10	Wilson Booth	18
William Kellogg, Jr.	15	L. T. Bennett	1
Edgar Smith	10	D. Coney	17
G. W. Mead	5	L. G. Ganson	10
Leah Lyon	5	H. L. Miller	6
Elias North	5	Samuel Hooper	10
I. L. Smith	10	A. F. & E. Jones	30
J. Winship	10	George Phipps	10
L. Kip, Jr.	6	C. A. Read	7
S. Ashburner	10	W. Dennistoun	10
	20	C. E. Desoy	10

The Harlem Report—Shameful Abuse of Trust.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

At length one of our fancy Railroads, the Harlem, has shown its hand. And what do we find? We find in the first place, estimates for "completing" the road begun 17 years ago, and settling for still outstanding title deeds to portions of the road bed. We find that the road has cost nearly $60,000 ℔ mile, and on the end where its chief business is done "more than $200,000 a mile;" and yet commuters have been carried over this end of the road as low as 6-100ths a cent ℔ mile. Why, we are not told; but it will be suspected that it was because several of the Directors were large holders of lands for a rise on this end of the road. We find that the Company has lost by frauds and usury $1,322,[illegible]; that another million must forthwith be raised by sale of bonds to pay off the floating debt; that the transportation expenses are set down at 60 ℔ cent., and the excess of expenses over earnings the last year has been $[illegible],796; that the dividends on the old stock "have seldom, if in any instance, been truly earned," Robert Schuyler having been allowed alone to make up the estimates for dividends even after he had left the Presidency; and yet the Board of Directors is declared to have been "so scrupulous in the matter of dividends as would have been any like number of gentlemen chosen from the body of Stockholders." Were they also "scrupulous" in carrying commuters for 6-100 of a cent ℔ mile? And "scrupulous" in making contracts with other roads for [illegible] and use of track on terms involving the Company in loss? And "scrupulous" in the commissions and rates of interest paid for raising half a million since the year 1850, out of which to declare dividends? All honorable men, says the report, and all exceedingly "scrupulous!" We find, moreover, that the City business is distributed over six points where economy requires but one or two, and that a removal of the entire business is contemplated to Forty-second-street, "and the large expenditure consequent upon the erection of engine house and dépôt buildings is to be provided for." Finally, we find it proposed to the Company to cut down the par value of [illegible]

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to-day; and then—take notice—"some a million of [illegible] amount needs to raise the second mortgage bonds." Now, if, after all this, we find after expectations [illegible] and of possible dividends of 4 ℔ cent. on the par of stock, by the year 1856, who will not say that the President's experience in practical railroad management has led him to entertain hopes which will probably prove delusive. We have only to ask, why should not Banks be required to make weekly statements under oath, and corporations like that of the Harlem Road be allowed to go on for years, deceiving and cheating the public?

W.

Harlem Negotiations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your money column this morning refers to the performances of SCHUYLER in the Harlem administration, in connection with the proposition that Mr. DEAN should give the public the items and names for the large sum of $1,321,000, which the Road has paid in discounts and commissions. These gentlemen, I presume, are Mr. DAVID BANKS, Mr. JACOB LITTLE, and Mr. JOHN H. DYKERS. I do not doubt that each of them would like to have the whole story told. I believe in the absence of the record that no such item as the one you refer to, as occurring under their administration, the cliques of ex-Directors, in 1848, in disagreement [illegible] management, or inured to their individual profit. But the public may not believe this, and I respectfully suggest that they unite in a formal request for the publication of all items of discounts, commissions, and bonuses which go to make up the foregoing sum of $1,320,000, and the Presidents and Directors—and firms in which the Presidents and Directors were partners—to whom they were paid. If any Treasurer paid himself or his firm a bonus, let us have the name?

W.

Harlem Commuters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I ask you, in justice to the commuters on the Harlem Railroad, to publish a few practical comments upon the last report of the President, Mr. DEAN, which I shall make as concise as possible.

1. Mr. DEAN states the number of passengers to and from New-York City in one month (26 working days) at 45,117. Now the commuters alone would make from 58,000 to 65,000 trips in the same month, as Mr. DEAN as can be proved thus:

Annual commutations $48,[illegible]; average amount paid by each, $30; ergo, there are 1,[illegible] commuters. If 1,400 persons travel twice a day for 26 days, they make 72,800 journeys. Allow 10,000 or 15,000 for the days omitted by Mr. DEAN, and my estimate is correct. Therefore, Mr. DEAN'S statistics are totally unreliable on this point, and if on one, why not on all points?

But Mr. D. will say his statement is an actual count and takes an estimate. I will then give an actual count of mine on the 5 P. M. and 6½ P. M. trains. In the first, there were 5 cars all full, and some standing up. Each car will seat 60 persons—total for the train, 300 souls at least; total for 26 days, 7,800—[illegible] more than Mr. DEAN'S count. On the 6½ o'clock train, 5 cars always full; or [illegible]—[illegible], or [illegible] more than the official return.

2. Mr. DEAN states the fares received on the 5.30 P. M. train at $38 40 per month, or $1 20 per day. On the 5 P. M. train at $110 88 per month, or $4 26 per day. On the 5½ P. M. train at $[illegible] per month, or $[illegible] per day. On the 6½ P. M. train at $76 67 per month, or $2 95 per day.

Now, Sir, I have been in the habit of riding in these trains, though happily I do not now live on the line; and I know and can prove that these sums are far below the mark, and I believe not one-fourth of the amount daily received on these trains. The average amount daily received from each person is [illegible] cents, which would allow only nine monthly passengers per day on the 5.30 train, eight on the 4.30, and twenty or twenty-five on the other trains, which receive higher fares. I appeal to all travelers on the Road whether this is not the height of absurdity in statistics.

If the Company really receives no more than is stated by Mr. DEAN let them employ honest conductors and ticket agents, and pay them good salaries, and they will no longer eat the Road, or [illegible] the whole at the expense of the wholesale [illegible].

3. Mr. DEAN does not consider sufficiently that the commuters pay a larger amount by nearly $40,000 than they would if driven off, and that the road being laid, would cost just the same for supervision as if they were there, and he will not surely deny that they pay the expense of running the trains, and more than $40,000 a annum, while their wives and families, and visiting friends, who all pay full prices, will provide a source of ample profit.

4. And lastly, if Mr. DEAN acts his attitude, shows a short-sighted policy against the universal experience of all railroads, we shall see how much through travel will be worth to this special section, and whether they will find at the end of his work in raising and depopulating the eastern part of the county, as favorable to their interests as would be an honorable maintenance of their verbal contract with the settlers. Yours, respectfully,

A RESIDENT OF YONKERS.

P. S.—If you receive this, and will further oblige our friends, I will procure more accurate statistics than those given within.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Our COTTON market is firm. The sales to-day amount to 10,000 bales. FLOUR is selling at $[illegible] bbl. FREIGHTS are unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 2.

Ohio FLOUR is selling at $[illegible] ℔ bbl., and St. Louis at $9 70. CORN is [illegible]. [illegible] New PORK $13 75 is asked. [illegible] The sales of COTTON for the week have been [illegible] bags; the stock on hand is 77,000 bales. [illegible] and Prime 9½c. ℔ lb. [illegible] Sight Exchange [illegible] ℔ cent. discount.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The sales in our COTTON market for the past week add up 11,000 bales at prices [illegible] an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb. on the prices of the previous week. The receipts for the week have been 12,[illegible] bales. The stock, exclusive of shipboard, is 19,700 bales. [illegible] market is unsettled, and buyers [illegible] at 4½c.@6c. ℔ lb. The receipts for the week amount to 4,250 tierces. The stock on hand is 6,[illegible].

OCEAN STEAMERS.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—D. Anthony, J. H. Steele, J. Burbanks, T. Hoyt, Theodore Sturgess, Mrs. A. S. Sutton, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], J. F. Aldrich, [illegible], Henry North, J. Laroque, J. [illegible], [illegible] Estrada and nephew, J. [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 5 20 | Moon rises... 9 53
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 10 | Gov. Island.. 10 02 | Hell Gate... 11 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.. FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Empire City, Windle, Havana and New-Orleans, M. O. Roberts.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bullock, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

BELOW—1 ship and 2 barks.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1—Arr. [illegible] By Telegraph. [illegible]

[illegible]

Domestic Ports.

At Augustus, Dec 2, ship Augustus, for New-York in 2 ds.